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Bire 11 P.
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Germany 1.00 D.M.
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PARKS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944

Established 1887

88 Killed By Fire in Seoul Hotel Club Reportedly Locked Clients In

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (AP).—Police lamed a careless smoker for a hotel fire early today that killed trapped in a discothèque. A survivor said the club's employees locked the only exit, apparently to make sure the cus-tomers paid their bills.

It was Seoul's fifth major hotel fire in less than three years, the second in three weeks and the second in the Brown Hotel in just over two years.

The blaze destroyed the hotel's sixth floor, where police found 65 bodies in the nightclub. They said they were looking for the hotel client who started the fire by carelessly disposing of a cig-arette butt in a sixth-floor

Police also were investigating the report by a 24-year-old Korean woman that nightclub employees locked the door, trapping an estimated 200 young

She said the door was locked when the fire broke out shortly before 3 a.m., almost an hour after the nightclub was required by law to close.

She said the customers finally broke down the door and stampeded from the flames and smoke through a narrow corridor, darkened because the fire had knocked out the electricity.

Another survivor, a 26-year-old man, said he and about 50 others escaped through a ventilation shaft in the nightchib

A hotel employee said a Korean woman in a nightgown ran out of a room on the sixth floor, shouting "Fire," at about 2:50 a.m. He said he tried ansuccessfully to put out the fire with a portable extinguisher.



Woman belped to safety during hotel fire in Scoul.

Police said they could not tell how many persons were in the seven-story, 56-room hotel because ats records were destroyed. They estimated that about 400 persons were in the building, which also contained 21 apartments and scores of shops. A Japanese man who was injured was the only known foreigner among the victims.

Police said the dead were overcome by smoke or were killed trying to escape by jump-Ten doctors were called in to help identify the dead, all but 20 of whom were burned beyond recognition. Witnesses reported seeing almost naked men and women screaming for help from windows of the top

City authorities immediately fired the director of a regional office of public hygiene, charging negligence because the nightclub failed to close at 2 a.m. as required.

The worst hotel fire in history killed 165 persons in Seoul's Taeyonkak Hotel on Christmas Day, 1971. Last Oct. 17, a fire in a tourist hotel killed 19 persons. The previous fire in the Brown was in August, 1972, when six persons died and 104 were injured. Four persons died in a fire at another Seoul hotel in March, 1972,

Four months after the last Brown Hotel fire, a blaze swept through a theater in downtown Seoul and killed 50 persons at

By 117-0 in General Assembly

UN Votes Compromise Cyprus Resolution UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. eral Kurt Waldheim to continue sion that Turkey will go ahead

B (UPI).—The General Assembly called Friday night for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, the safe return of refugees to their homes and continued negotiations between the Greek all condemnation of Turkey con-Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities for a political settle-

Ending its one-week debate on Cyprus, the assembly unanimously dopted a compromise resolution acceptable to Greeks and Turks. The vote was 117 to 0.

But in their final statements. Furkish Foreign Minister Turan Junes and Cyprus chief delegate Spyros Kyprianou upheld their livergent positions. Mr. Gunes said a federal state was the only possible solution while Mr. Kyprianou maintained that the Cypriots could not negotiate under the Turkish military presence.

In Nicosia, newspapers said today that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has approved the UN resolution. One said Mr. Denktash had "given a positive reception to the UN resolution because it supports the Turkish community's views and principles repeated many times in the past

Recvit Backs Resolution

In Ankara, Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit welcomed the UN resolution yesterday. He told reporters that the UN had accerted that the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots represented two different communities and had equal rights.

The Premier added that the wording of the resolution did not bar a federation as a solution for the island's problems. Defense Minister Hasan Isik

said the UN's call for eventual withdrawal of foreign forces from the island in no way clashed with Turkey's policy. Archbishop Makarios, the Pres-

ident of Cyprus who was forced to fiee from the island in an Athensled coup in mid-July, said in a statement issued by the Cypriot government information office in Nicosia that he found the UN esolotion "absolutely satisfac-

The resolution asks all nations to respect "the sovereignty, inlependence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Repubic of Cyprus" and to refrain from all acts and interventions against t. It. also:

· Says that further negotiations can be conducted within the remework of the UN.

- Asks for continued aid for yprus through the UN and coperation of all parties with the N peace-keeping force, which hould be strengthened if neces-

• Requests UN Secretary-Gen-

using his good offices. days on the resolution, eliminating tained in an earlier text circulat-

Mr. Gunes urged the Greek Cypriot community and Greece to look upon the problem in a "realistic" way. A federal system. he said was the only solution. It was a "historical reality," he

He said the Greek community was in the majority on the island and wanted union with Greece which he said was unacceptable for the Turkish community. Only a federal solution, he concluded, could provide for the

physical security, economic development and cultural growth of Mr. Kyprianou accused Mr. Gunes of trying to dictate the solution that Cyprus should seek.

The Turkish foreign minister,

he said, "has given the impres-

with its policy of dictating the Four nonaligned nations—Alterms for a settlement. Let the geria, India, Mali and Yugo-slavia—had worked for several to Turkey. "Let the United Nations be the guardian."

There was no doubt, Mr. Kyprianou concluded, that the basic demands of Cyprus were under-stood and accepted by the intered by Cyprus. national community. The overwhelming majority of speakers in the debate had supported it, he

> Gunes Reports Meetings UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3

(AP) .- Mr. Gunes told newsmen yesterday that secret talks with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri Bitsios have brought the two nations somewhat closer on Cyprus problems.

He said that he met here Friday with Mr. Bitsios following approval of the UN resolution. He gave no details of the talks but said he has reason to hope that the new Greek government will respond to the friendship that Turkey feels for Greece,

Nixon Off Critical Care List

Able to Sit Up On Side of Bed

By Stuart Auerbach

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (WP).-In their most optimistic bulletin since Richard Nixon entered the hospital 11 days ago, the former president'e doctors removed him from the critical list today and allowed him to alt on

"This is his best morning since the hospitalization began," on Oct. 23, Dr. John Lungren, Mr. Nixon's chief physician, said.

Nevertheless, Connie Hamilton, the chief of critical care nursing at Memorial Hospital Medical Center, said that the former president "is physically quite ill. I doubt he feels like doing anything"—including watching the Sunday football games.

After five days of crises, start-ing with postoperative shock Tuesday that brought him near death, today's medical bulletin was the first that did not mentim potential dangers to Mr. Nixon'e life. Dr. Lamgren, long his doctor, was described as "ebullient" this morning over Mr. Nixon's progress.

As a result, Dr. Lungren eased up on the intensive care that had been given Mr. Nixon since his surgery early Tuesday morning to block blood clots in his left leg from traveling to his lung or heart. He was moved from "critical care" to "sub-in-

That meant that only one nurse—able to give drugs and start treatment on her own in any emergency-would be watching Mr. Nixon at all times. Until now, two nurses have

been watching Mr. Nixon and constantly monitoring his vital signs via electronic measuring devices attached to his body. One nurse, Miss Hamilton said, was In Mr. Nixuas room at almost ali times. The other sat outside, both watching monitors and Mr.

Nixon through a window. Even so, the nurses will keep constant check on Mr. Nixon's heartbeat, heart rhythms and blood pressure. The first signs that he was going into shock Tuesday, six hours after the operation, were a sudden drop in blood pressure and a rapid rise in pulse rate, Miss Hamilton said. The doctors are still taking no chances with Mr. Nixon. They are leaving tubes in his vains in case they should have to give him emergency medication.

As a measure of Mr. Nixon's improvement, the doctors for the first time since his operation allowed him to sit up in beddangle his feet over the side of the bed." as Miss Hamilton put it.

He was also given his first solid food today—custards, mashed po-tatoes, and pureed meats and

Mr. Nixon is also receiving treatment every four hours to keep his lunes clear.

The doctors said Mr. Nixon was "alert" and "slept at intervals throughout the night." His temperature, blood pressure and pulse were listed as normal and his red-blood-cell count continued to increase, although it is slightly

\$25 Billion Since September, 1973

Oil Producers Run Up Huge Money Reserves

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WF). Monetary reserves owned by the oil producers' cartel rose by at least \$25 billion in the last year to a total of more than \$38 biltion, or 19 per cent of the world total, compared with only 7 per cent at the end of September, 1973, according to data released over the weekend by the International Monetary Fund. Thus, the transfer of monetary

resources from the Western con-suming countries to the cartel, which many experts had predicted would undermine the world's financial system, is already well under way.

Sandi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, alone had accumulated \$11.5 billion in reserves at the end of this September, moving up into fourth place behind West Germany, the United States and

A year ago, the Saudis had only \$4.0 billion in reserves—made up of currency, gold and other assets
-ranking 13th. It appears likely that within the next several months, Saudi Arabia will pess both the Unitc.i States and Japan. ranking second only to West Germany, which now has \$32.5 billion in reserves.

At the same time, the IMF reported that the industrial nations, confrooted with a four-fold increase in the price of oil, had run a staggering combined deficit in the second quarter of 1974 at the rate of \$51 billion, compared with an annual rate of \$41 billion in the first quarter and only \$10 billion in the second quarter of

The pervasive nature of the impact of rising oil prices was shown by the fact that, except West Germany and Sweden, all industrial countries had suffered sharp trade deficits in the second quarter of 1974.

Oil experts and economists have been warning for some time that if the price of oil did not come down, the cartel nations would accumulate a top-heavy position in world monetary reserves. The World Bank, for example, has estimated that by 1980 the cartel would accumulate \$600 billion in reserves, or three times the pres-

But the IMF figures are dramatic evidence of how far the process has already gone. They cover data for 10 of the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which also are members of the

TMF. The gains have been spectacular, especially within the past

N.Y.C. Curbs Smoking NEW YORK NOV. 3 (UPI) --Lighted cigarettes, pipes, cigarillos and cigars have been banned in all New York City supermarkets and elevators, most college classrooms and some recreational facilities.

12 months. For example, Tran's reserves have climbed from \$992 million at the end of September, 1973, to \$6.3 billion; Venezuela's from \$1.6 billion to \$5 billion; Iraq's from \$1.3 billion to \$3 billion; Kuwait's from \$551 million to \$1 billion: Indonesia's from \$917 million to \$1.6 billion; Algeria's from \$536 million to \$2 billion: Nigeria'e from \$445 million \$2.4 billion to \$3.7 billion.

With some exceptions, the reserves of the major industrial countries have also risen, but they are piling up large amounts of debt to the OPEC countries, which could eventually cut their gold and currency holdings.

The combined deficit of so-"other developed areas." including Australia, New Zealand. South Africa and smaller European countries, rose even more tries' trade deficit, from a rate of 89 billion in the second quarter of 1973 to a rate of \$39 billion in the second quarter of 1974.

The changing picture of reserves also mirrors the shift in the power balance ir the Middle East. Thus, before the Yom Kippur war, Israel had reserves of \$1.5 billion, half again as large as Irao's \$992 million. A year later, Israel's reserves which had reached a peak of \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1973, had dropped by one-third, to \$1.2 billion, and now are less than 20 per cent of the Iranian figure.



PLO Aide Says Arab Nations Should Prepare for New War

statements that Jerusalem will

not negotiate with the guerrilla

organization, he said: "We shall

show the world that we Palestin-

ians want peace at the time the Israelis are refusing it."

Egypt's 1975 Budget

budget for next year is the equivalent of \$12 billion, the biggest

in the country's history, a Min-istry of Finance source was

In a speech 10 days ago, Pres-

ident Anwar Sadat said Egypt

spends one-third of its gross

national product, or \$23 billion.

Arafat Expects War

-Mr. Arafat, in an interview

published here today, forecast that there would be another Middle Bast war within six

He called for UN action to

prevent another Arab-Israeli war. "Otherwise," he said, "a catas-

thophe is coming to" the Mid-

east. He said that a new

Geneva peace conference on the Middle East "could calm the

area, but it cannot produce a

final and lasting peace."

months

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters).

quoted as saying yesterday.

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (AP).-Egypt's

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The information chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization said yesterday that the "primary duty of the Arab states is to prepare themselves militarily and economically" for a new war with Israel.

Yassir Abded Rabbo, a member of the executive committee of the grouping of guerrilla units, said that there was no hope for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict while Israel and the United States refused to include the PLO in negotiations. Mr. Rabbo said that the Arab

chiefs of state, in their meeting at Rebet, Morocco, had selected a peace approach proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kis-The Palestinian spokesman, at

a news conference here, said that the Arab leaders, "including those leaning toward the United States," had rejected what he described as a four-point proposal made by Mr. Kissinger to advance Israeli-Arab agreement, The proposal, as described by Mr. Rabbo, called for the follow-

· Partial withdrawal of Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula in exchange for a declaration of. nonbelligerence by Egypt that "would end the state of war permanently between the two coun-

ing steps as the next stage toward

· A final settlement on the Jordanian front that would give King Hussein of Jordan administrative coutrol of the major cities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan "except Jerusalem," while Israel maintained military control of the countryside on the

West Bank, · A minor withdrawal by Israel on the Golan Heights in the vicinity of Kuneitra, but continued occupation of the strategic heights by Israel

· A unanimous resolution by the Arab of states to lower the price of oil. These proposals are sheer nonsense," Mr. Rabbo said.

Plan Rejected The Arab chiefs of state have rejected Mr. Kissinger's proposals eading to bilateral discussions between Israel and each of its adversaries, and have called for esumption of the Geneva peace

talks, with the PLO representing the Palestinians. But Mr. Rabbo said there was no reason to believe that the Israelis would agree to reconvene

the Genera talks.

Mr. Rabbo said that the PLO delegation at Rabat, led by Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, had made no concessions to Jordan in exchange for King Hussein's recognition of the PLO's right to take control of any territory re-linguished by Israel on the West

Mr. Rabbo said there would scon be a meeting of the "confrontation states"-Syria, Jordan and Egypt-and the PLO. The oll-producing Arab states have agreed to give \$2.35 billion to the confrontation states next year for military purposes.

Report on PLO Bid BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT) .- The PLC plans to appeal to the United Nations to help it find "common ground for a settle-ment" with Israel, a high-ranking source in the guerrilla group has

The source, who is expected to be a member of the FLO's delegation at the General Assembly on Nov. 13, said on Friday that such international help was ecsential to get the Palestinians and Israelis off "their present collision Referring to continued Israeli

Kissinger's Visit Fails to Change Shah's Oil Stand By Murrey Marder

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger admitted yesterday after talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran that the United States is now attempting to halt new increases

in oil prices rather than trying to negotiate lower prices.

In a series of statements this fall, the U.S. government has waged a public campaign to get the oil-exporting nations' cartel to cut the petroleum prices that it had quadrupled within the last several months. "Before you have lower prices, you have to have stable prices," Mr. Kissinger said at a

press conference yesterday.

By contrast, on his last trip to this region, in October, Mr. Kissinger encouraged hopes for cut-ting existing oil prices with support from Saudi Arabia. Iran and Saudi Arabia are the world's two biggest exporters of oil and Shah has taken a lead in raising oil prices to their present level on the ground that oil has been greatly underpriced for

The Shah held out no prospect yesterday for avoiding further oil price increases unless foreign oil marketing companies cut their high profits. Iran intends to maintain the purchasing power it now holds for oil in relation to the prices of other world commodities, he told newsmen after his four hours of talks with Mr.

The Shah said oil prices would go up, not down, unless profits of U.S. and other oil-selling companies are reduced. Fixed-Price Proposal

He noted that he has proposed a single fixed price for oil, with variables for type and location, to be linked to the prices of 20 to 30 other world commodities. This fixed price in place of the multiple pricing system, with so-called posted prices, now in effect, he said, would have the advantage that "nobody could manipulate" the price and everyone would know the price, the taxes paid on

U.S. experts are extremely skeptical about the Shah's price proposal, which was approved lest week by the economic committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and will go before the OPEC's oil ministers for further action in December.

The best that Mr. Klasinger could say about the plan publicly. during this visit to strengthen U.S. Iranian ties, was, "We are not in principle opposed to the idea of a fixed price are studying it further."

Considerable expectation has been aroused in recent months (Continued on Page 2, Col 3)

Mideast Trip Set Nov. 5-7 By Kissinger

Talks on 'Possible' Steps Toward Peace

BUCHAREST, Nov. \$ (UPI),-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced today that he will make a tour of the Middle East Nov. 5-7 in his continuing search for a peace settlement. He then held a four-hour talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian leader, in an interview with newsmen traveling with Mr. Kissinger, said after the meeting that the secretary of state had assured him that President Ford's administration will move to get Congress to extend nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to Romania.

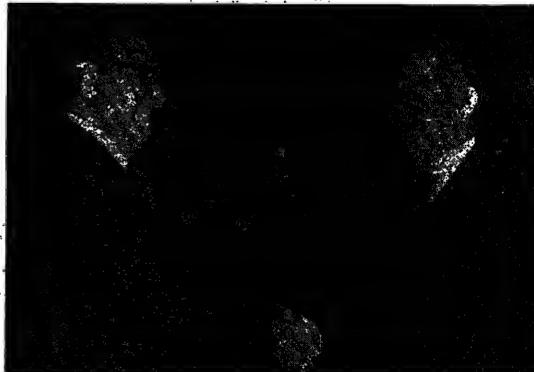
Asked if the United States would extend most-favored-nation treatment to the Bucharest government, Mr. Ceausescu said: Yes, the secretary gave such assurances that this problem will be solved adequately in the near future."

Compromise

Until recently, Congress has blocked moderatored-nation treatment to socialist countries unless they open their doors to citizens who wish to emigrate. However, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash, sunounced Oct. 18 a compromise formula which is expected to result in nondiscriminatory trade treatment for the Soviet Union. The Romanian leader told

newsmen that the United States and Romania will begin new negotiations in the economic neld shortly. Other issues discussed today in-

cluded the Middle East and the energy crisis. Speaking to newsmen in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



KISSINGER EN ROMANIA - Secretary of State Menry Kissinger greeted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday in Bucharest after the secretary arrived from Iran.

Bid Expected at Rome Conference

Kissinger Said to Want New UN Food Unit

By Leshe H. Gelb

WASHINGTON NOV. 3 (NYT). When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger steps before the World Food Conference in Rome on Tuesday, he will be addressing many persons who believe that mankind's biggest challenge is not so much averting a nuclear holocaust as assuring economic sur-

Mr. Kissinger is expected to propose meeting the challenge by increasing the world's food production and by establishing a World Food Council responsible to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

In a late draft of his speech, obtained by The New York Times, . Kissinger recommends limiting the council's authority pri-

marily to overseeing the activities of four groups of technical ex-perts that would deal, respective-ly, with food aid, trade, production and reserves.

Administration officials are divided over whether Mr. Kissinger's speech will precipitate action to assure survival and whether it will stress sufficiently the idea that scarce resources should be used as more than instruments of national policy.

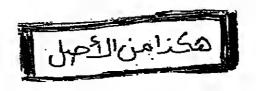
World Politics At issue is whether the speech

confronts the new reality that food and fuel are changing the shape of world politics just as surely as nuclear power did in the 1950s and industrial potential in the 1960s. In a time of scarce resources and heavy economic interdependence, political power is self-sufficiency.

Throughout the Ford administration, and especially in the Department of Agriculture, the view is expressed that world leadership must be exercised by promoting increased food production.

Some officials, particularly those working closely with Mr. Kizsinger, hope that pledges in Rome of sizable but unspecified American contributions to a joint effort, coupled with appeals to other countries to do their share, will lead the delegates into careful consideration of food prospects in coming decades.

But other officials, who have worked on the food problem for years emphasize the advantages of American self-sufficiency, (Continued on Page 2, Col 5)



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Where else?

Israeli Doubts King Hussein Will Allow PLO Operations

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (NYT) .-A high military officer said yesterday that he did not believe King Hussein would allow Palestinian guerrillas to resuma operations against Israel from Jordanian territory. But should that occur, be added, Israel would be

able to cope with such action. The officer a member of the general headquarters staff who refused to be identified, was commenting privately on a report from Beirut that the Palestinian Liberation Organization will insist on the right to resume opera-

Most of the guerrilla raids into Israel came from bases in Jordanian territory until September, 1970, when King Hussein cracked down on guerrillas in his territory, killing a large number of Palestinians and driving others out of the country.

PLO Statement Commenting on the PLO statement that the Arabs expect

French Aide Ends Talks With Israelis

TEL AVIV. Nov. 3 (UPI) .- The Israeli foreign minister said yes-terday that he had told French Foreign Minister Jean Sauva-gnargues that the Arab guerrillas were a gang of terrorists who do not represent the Palestinian

Mr. Sauvagnargues boarded his Mystère-20 let for Paris without an escort of senior Israeli officials and no joint communique was expected on the three days of talks, according to Israeli sources They attributed this to Saturday's being a national day of rest on which official business is suspended in Israel.

"I think the visit was a useful one," Israeli Foreign Minister Yigel Alion told newsmen at Kibbutz Ginossar, his collective farm home beside the Sea of Galilee whera Mr. Sauvagnargues spent

"I cannot say that we reached any agreement on certain politi-cal issues," Mr. Allor said. "I would rather say that we agreed to disagree on most issues.

Mr. Allon said Mr. Sauvagnargues did not offer French help to mediate with the Pales-tine Liberation Organization, whose chairman Yassir Arafat, met with the French minister in Beirut last week.

No Message

Mr. Allon said Mr. Arafat did not use Mr. Sauvagnargues "to sent a message, or best wishes, and I was not curious to bear anything about him because our files on him in the Criminal Department tell it all."

Repeating the essence of critical remarks made earlier in the visit, Mr. Allon said French pol-icy, together with that of other European states, "has given the impression that they are ready to sacrifice the vital interests of Israel for the sake of the Arab side, which doesn't want to con-duct negotiations for peace."

The Israeli minister said he told

Mr. Sauvagnargues that unlike the Algerian revolutionaries who fought against and won their independence from France in the 1960s, the PLO "explicitly says in their Palestinian covenant that they are aiming to destroy the state of Israel altogether."

"They are not to be considered as a national liberation movement or as a guerrilla force," be said. "These are a gang of terrorists who do not represent the people, who have not been assigned by an organized people

to fight for their cause."
In Israel's view, he said, the territory of pre-independence Palestine, "which, of course, in-cludes both banks [of the Jordan River], can offer a fust solution to the national expression of both the Jewe and the Palestinian

2 Women to Go Free JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPD -The national television station said today that two Frenchwomen serving sentences here, for smuggling explosives into Israel on an Arab guerrilla sabotage mission in 1971, will be pardoned

as a gesture to France.

The television said that President Ephraim Katzir had decided to grant the pardon and release of Evelyn Barage, now serving a 14-year sentence, and Marilyn Bradley, who was sentenced to 10 years.

Demirel Rejects Ecevit Proposals

ANKARA. Nov. 3 (UPI).— Premier Bulent Ecevit today said that Justice party leader Suler-man Demirel had rejected all of his proposals for collaboration in solving the 49-day-old govern-

ment crisis. Mr. Eccrit, head of the Republican People's party, has been running a minority caretaker government while seeking to or-

garire a new coalition. "Demirel has rejected all nine of my alternative solutions," Mr. Ecevit told newsmen following 3 35-minute talk with Mr. Demirel "I would say there are no prospects left for cooperation between our parties in solving the

Dutch Get Breathalyzer THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (Reuters). The Netherlands introduced the breathalyzer alcohol test for

they drive the issue to the extreme and don't leave margin for political maneuvers it will lead to a stalemate that could lead to

He said some Arabs might be deceiving themselves about having won the 1973 war, but he believed President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was more realistic and

"I hope he remembers Oct. 19 and 20, when he had to bail out the Egyptian Army by begging for a cease-fire," the officer said. "And this was after he had prepared for a war for nearly six years. He had total surprise, the odds. The Israeli Army was un-prepared and it was Yom Kippur.

The Interventions "And all they could manage was five or six kilometers. They have no logical reason to be proud

"Had it not been for the threat of Russian intervention and [U.S. Secretary of State Henryl Kis-singer'e intervention, he would

Meanwhile, in an interview in Ginoser, near Lake Tiberias, yes-terday, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told newsmen that Israel held to the position that it would not accept the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West

Bank of the Jordan.
"We believe it is possible to give expression to the aspirations of the Palestinians for self-identity in the framework of an arrangement with our neighbor in the east," Mr. Allon said.

Shah Visited By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1) that Saudi Arabia and Iran as the two most powerful politically moderate oil-producing nations in this region, would agree to a cut of about \$1 a barrel in the

price of oil The Shah's comments yesterday, in which he described his fixed price plan, which would use as its base a \$10-a-burrel price for light Arabian oil from the Persian Gulf, caused some newsmen mistakenly to believe that be was proposing a \$1.65-a-barrel

cut in the present price. The Shah specified, bowever, that be was talking about a reduction from what is known as the "posted price" of oil. This is the technical price figure used to compute taxes and royalty payments for oil, rather than the

What the Shah proposes, be made it clear, would maintain, not reduce, the basic revenues to oil-exporting nations. These prices will rise again in the immediate future, the Shah said, in order to compensate for what he called the inflationary rise of all prices. Other experts say this is likely to increase oil by about

The Shah said at one point in the interview in his Saadabad Palace that the single pricing formula he advocates should bring down the price of gasoline to consumers. But be added a strong qualification:

34 cents a barrel.

This will occur, said the Shah, if "profits will be limited." Oil marketing companies, he said, should have their profits cut. But be said this is a matter for others to enforce.

There was no desire on either side yesterday to emphasize oil policy differences as the two nations signed an accord to estab-lish a joint commission on political, economic, cultural, defense, scientific and technological co-

(Continued from Page 1)

presidential palace, Mr. Ceausescu said that a new outbreak of fight-

ing in the Middle East would

"cause great difficulties in oil supplies and aggravate the energy

In announcing that he would

definitely visit the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said the purpose of his mission was "to consult all

parties in the Middle East on the

significance of the Rabat summit

and possible next steps toward a

Mr. Kissinger will stop briefly in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for talks

with King Faisal which may in-

clude a discussion on oil prices. Mr. Kissinger is said to feel

that his Middle East trip will not

result in an immediate break-

through toward getting peace

Its primary purpose is to take

soundings with the Arab leaders following the Rabat summit con-

ference, which recognized the

Palestine Liberation Organization

as the sole authority to set up a Palestinian state in territory

Mr. Kissinger is reported to be-

Leftist General Freed

On Parole in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 3 (UPI).

Retired Uruguayan Army Gen.

Liber Seregni, principal leader of this nation's political left, was

freed on parcle by military

authorities yesterday after spend-

Montevideo to protest the right-

ident Juan Maria Bordaberry.

Gen. Seregni, 57, was arrested

ing 16 months in prison.

Middle East peace."

negotiations started.

surrendered by Israel.

Mideast Trip Is Announced

By Kissinger for Nov. 5-7

LENIN TOMB REOPENED-Crowd lining up in Red Square to enter Lenin's tomb yesterday when it was reopened to the public after six months of repair work.

6-7% Drop in Income Forecast

Schmidt Warns EEC Socialists About Slump

top who would be under the con-

trol of two or three major Eu-

ropean political figures of either

prime ministerial potential or ex-

perience. At the moment, he said,

there were 13 commissioners, each

promoting his own ideas, in an

uncoordinated setup. Some of them, he said, had been nominat-

ed by their governments just to

remove them from the national

Meanwhile, those conference

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (IHT) .-West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt issued a warning this weekend about the economic effects of the energy crisis on the

European Economic Community. Speaking at a two-day conference of Socialist leaders in the Common Market, he said that living standards throughout the EEC would soon fall.

Mr. Schmidt said that the balance of payments problems which Europe faced would mean a reduction in real income over the next 12 months of between 6 and 7 per cent. He added that some EEC countries were seeking to conceal this fact by acquiring international credits.

"We bave got to realize," the Chancelior said, "that on present trends the community's total trade deficit in six years' time will be of the order of \$20 billion." He said that this would lead to recession throughout the community. Only a very few underthat all EEC countries would have to live with smaller

tion and increased investment, Mr. Schmidt added. "If you want full employment you have to have strong investment," he said. In Mr. Schmidt's view, all EEC countries were facing a new kind of economic crisis-one that would bring stagnation in international trade in 1975. He said successive governments in KEC countries had shown themselves

real incomes, reduced consump-

too weak to say "no" to inflationary pressures. At the end of his speech in a closed session of the conference Mr. Schmidt repeated his fre-quently expressed criticism of the European Commission as "ineffi-

Amin Wants Transfer Of the UN to Kampala

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).-Uganda's President Idi Amin has suggested that the United Nations headquarters be transferred from New York to Kampala according to Radio Uganda, monitored

here yesterday. In a message to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, whose country is current chairman of the UN General Assembly, Gen. Amin alleged that imperialist powers dominate the UN and urged transfer of the headquarters in the interests of justice and equality, the radio reported.

lieve that the PLO recognition

bas complicated the chances of

getting negotiations started, but be is still bopeful that there

Mr. Kissinger arrived here today

From Bucharest, Mr. Kissinger

On Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger will

address the opening session of the World Food Conference in

Rome, confer with Pope Paul VI in the Vatican and talk to Italian

He will leave Rome on Tuesday

for Cairo and talks with President Anwar Sadat. On Wednesday, he

will go to Riyadh and Amman, where he will confer with King Hussein. On Thursday, he will

fly to Damascus, and go to Israel on Thursday evening.

It was not known whether be

would stop off in Ankara to

discuss the Cyprus problem with Turkish leaders before returning

Offices of U.S. Firms

Are Attacked in Rome

of young extremists hurled fire-

bombs into the offices of 3M

Italia and International Business

Machines tonight in the second

night of attacks on firms linked

to the United States, police said.

touched off small fires in the

Last night firebombs exploded

simultaneously at three branches

in hit-and-run attacks by small

offices. Damage was minor.

The bombs broke windows and

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI) -A band

to Washington.

will fly to Belgrade for talks with

from Iran for a one-day official

might be some flexibility.

Yugoslav President Tito.

Creation of UN Food Council that Mr. Kissinger's speech was vague and tentative because

(Continued from Page I) which, they say, requires self-

soaring fuel prices, diminishing resources and continuing popula-

Then the draft outlines steps tions to do. These include:

· A pledge, originally given by President Ford at the UN, of a major increase in American food sid. No figure, however, is spec-

food reserves, without indicating whether these reserves would be stored by governments, private would be controlled.

much as possible.

 A promise to belp others in-crease their food production by making American technology "available."

A call to improve the distri-bution of food from producer countries to recipient nations. No

· A call for "have" nations besides the United States-the oil-producing nations are not singled out to make greater con-

speech provides a detailed description of a "network of new entities" to manage food issues under the aegis of the World Food Council.

been ineffective.

food experts argued in interviews

controversy. At the outset of the recent election campaign, Mr. Wilson accused major newspapers of seeking to build up a smear campaign around his personal finances. The statement, distributed by

the British Press Association, said the accounts were opened at the London brauch of the International Credit Bank of Geneva in July, 1973, while Mr. Wilson was leader of the opposition.

tributed by "someone sympathetic to the Labor party" to help with Mr. Wilson's political ex-penses. It added: "One was a deposit account of £1,450 (\$3,380) and the other a current account for £50.

Both accounts are now, in

Mr. Schmidt said that he want-ed to see a streamlined commis-sion with a few executives at the ernment members agreed to hold informal consultations among themselves as the community pre-

peres for its December summit meeting in Paris. The British Labor party declined to send any delegates to the conference on the grounds that they could not participate in such a meeting until there had been a satisfactory outcome to the present negotiations between Britain and its eight partners British membership.

Washington had no policy on

Defenders of the draft main-

tained that its purpose and the purpose of the Rome conference

are to initiate thinking about the

food problem in global terms and to set directions for future nego-

Several State Department of-ficials maintained that Mr. Ford

had accepted Mr. Elssinger's rec-

ommendation to increase the

level of food aid under the Public

Law 480 program from about \$900

million to about \$1,5 billion, with

the possibility of going higher if future crop reports were good.

A high Agriculture Department

Officials in the Office of Man-

agement and Budget insisted, however, that Mr. Ford hed

merely decided that there would

act amounts would be determined

Even if the highest figure is used, officials said, the tonnage

of food shipments would be little

more than was originally projected under the \$900 million pro-

gram before grain prices climbed.

Protests Planned

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP).—Leftists protesting alleged U.S. meddling

in Italian politics are planning demonstrations during Mr. Kls-

singer's visit here for the World

Security forces have been rein-

forced by soldiers and armored-

car units at Rome's two sirports

to protect the U.S. secretary of state. Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat and other world

leaders expected to attend the conference. Mr. Kissinger is due

here tomorrow from Belgrade.

be an increase, but that the ex-

official said that the President had decided to use \$1.3 billion as

"working guideline."

on a quarterly basis.

Crop Reports

Kissinger Expected to Urge

sacrifice.

The draft of Mr. Kissinger's speech is divided into three sections. The beginning sketches tha reagnitude of world food shortages and describes in somber terms a world caught by inflation, tion growth.

that it says the United States is prepared to take and what the United States expects other na-

· A call for "nationally held"

· A commitment to increase American food production as

note is taken, however, of the problem of distributing food to the needy within countries.

The concluding section of the

Administration officials acknowledged that the new groups are intended to bypass the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. There is a widespread agreement within the administration that the PAO has

A number of administration

Wilson Reveals $oldsymbol{Accounts}$ $oldsymbol{Held}$ In Swiss Bank

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP) .-- Prima Minister Harold Wilson has two accounts in the London office of a Swiss bank that is in financial difficulties, a statement from 10 Downing St. said today. The disclosure is likely to cause

The money, it said, was con-

effect frozen. International Credit closed its doors last month after a run on deposits.

Surope predicts difficult times for the world economy but says that, in the Western industrialized world at least, there is no danger of the kind of crisis that preceded World War IL.

Only the least developed na-tions, the ECE's Trade Review says, will seriously suffer from tougher competition on world markets and worsening terms of trade as foreign aid by devel-oped countries, beset by their

own worries, tends to slow down. "The most urgent world economic problem today is that several poor countries will not have their basic needs for consumer goods and input materials covered," and by comparison the dif-ficulties of the developed countries appear to be of smaller magnitude, says the review, which

is published here. It adds:
"They have in the postwar period had an extraordinary growth of real per-capita income which has carried them to unprecedented standards of living. Adverse domestic developments and extended aid can only make minor dents in these levels but by no means bring them back to the hardships experienced in

Oil Producers The review says the oil-producing developing countries can accelerate their economic growth while another group of developing countries might experience a slowdown but will not seriously suffer because they have already reached a relatively high level

The review suggests that in-dustrial production in Western Europe as a whole shows tendencies for stagnation and no pickup of activity is yet in sight. Orders for industrial goods are "increasingly unsatisfactory" and stocks of finished goods "increasingly too

large." It says that sales of new automobiles were down significantly in the second quarter of the year from the 1973 period, with declines of 7 per cent in the Netherlands, 9 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Austria, 17: per cent in Denmark, 18 per cent in West Germany, 22 per cent in Britain and 33 per cent in Sweden.

Residential Building

Demand also has fallen for private residential building, the review says, partly because of earlier market saturation and restrictive monetary policies and partly because of lower dispensable income of households. Investments in this sector have been stagnating or falling in many

Western European countries. Unemployment also was considerably higher in the second quarter of 1974 than in the last quarter of 1973 in Denmark, West Cermany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States, al-though it was lower in Italy, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Canada. But the present slow growth in several countries is likely to worsen unemployment in the second half of 1974 and in 1975, ac-

cording to the ECE. Exports to oil-producing countries will certainly increase rapidly, but other developing countries will not be able to go on increasing their imports as they have

done so far." the review says.

Consumer Prices The review says the overall 12month rate of increase of consumer prices in Northwestern Europe grew from about 10 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year to about 11 per cent in the first and 12 per cent in the second quarter of 1974. In the period of July-August. 1973, to July-August, 1974, the increase was

about 13 per cent The EOE says there have been "gradually firmer" indications of a stabilization and ultimately a reversal of the trend in commodity prices. Agricultural raw meterial prices have been falling

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (AP).—The but food prices have recently b UN Economic Commission for rising again because of low atc and pessimistic predictions for

UN Unit Sees Hard Times.

No Crisis in World Economy

1974 CTOOS. The UN export price index primary commodities based at in 1964 rose to 130 in 1972, to in 1973 and jumped to 289 in first quarter of 1974. As a re the value of world trade in a cultural goods, for example, creased nearly 50 per cent though its volume was ain unchanged, and the value of ported mining products rose 46 per cent although volume

only 11 per cent higher. Largely as a result of his commodity prices, particul oil, Western Europe's trade de: almost doubled to over \$18 lion between 1972 and 1973 rose to almost \$19 billion in first half of this year alone.

France Plan Soundings of Oil Meeting

By Clyde H. Farnswortl PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Fn is going ahead with plans it trilateral conference of oil porting and consuming nat from both the developing and dustrialized worlds, despite s initial skepticism when the was proposed recently by Pr dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is as ing representatives to sound possible participants in a liminary working conference w would be held here later month, Foreign Ministry sou

The French want the four gest exporters—Saudi An Iran, Venezuela and Algeria come, along with developing o tries from three continents dia, Brazil and Zaire. Representing the industrie countries would be the U:

States, Japan and the Euro Economic Community, whose member states would coord their energy policies to a where they could speak wi single voice.

Points of Discord This would require a good more common thinking exists now, France is still r

accord with its partners on questions as oil pooling an sharing of research. The French also want repr tatives of three internation stitutions—the Organizatio . Petroleum Exporting Cour. the cartel of oil producers Organization for Economic operation and Development, is made up of 24 industri. countries, and the United No

—to come to the preparators ference. French sources do not er the possibility that other

tries might be invited. Mr. Giscard d'Estair ing two former government isters, Jean de Lipkowski André Bettencourt, on missi promote the conference. M. Lipkowski will be going to Arabia, whose foreign mit Omar al-Sakkaf, has just dicated in talks with F Prime Minister Jacques C according to French sources the Saudis support the F initiative Mr. Bettencourt also gu to Iran, where Sec of State Henry Kissinger me

terday with Shah Moha Reza Pahlevi. An as yet unnamed envoy pected to sound out Vene Jenn-Pierre Brunet, the onomic officer in the F Ministry, is to go to Washi Foreign Minister Jean E gnargues is to make an a scheduled visit to Japan

Nov. 21. The point of the confiwould be to stabilize oil and perhaps even get them while at the same time insi machinery that would I revenues of the oil produce

Producers' Summit See ALGIERS, Nov. 3 (U President Houeri Boumedie virtually certain to get the port of oil-producing countr. a summit meeting on longpricing and marketing . ps. government officials said he

They said Mr. Boumedien.

gotten tentative approval fi. conference from King Fast Saudi Archia and other is of Arab oil nations. Mr. B. (1) dienne wants the conference here late this month.

The Algerians had no cor on France's effort to conv three-sided conference o producers, consumers and de ing nations. Officials said might be possible after

producers have coordinated

Firemen in Montre End 2-Day Strike

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (U Striking firemen and city of reached a tentative col agreement early today, end two-day-old strike by 2,400 men who refused to fight a ber of major downtown bla Several square blocks bad reduced to rubble by unti fires, making about so for homeless, since the strike Thursday night. After he terms of the proposed settle from union leaders, the fir immediately returned to

fighting two major blazes.



STEPPING DOWN-Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, giving a sermon for the last time in Canterbury Cathedral Saturday. He will retire Nov. 15.

هكذا من الأجهل

July 9, 1973, when be led an simultaneously at three branches anti-government demonstration in of the Bank of America and Italy

ist coup d'état staged by Pres- bands of unidentified youths,

CS, Republican Rallies in 6 States

My Ford Winds Up Campaigning With 5,980-Mile, 3-Day Tour

By Carroll Kilpatrick

president Ford returned to the White House early today after an de in seducos three-day, 5,980-mile tour tested his strength and his ability as an election campaigner.

the w Mr. Ford is healthy and an ra avid campaigner. But aides acknowledged in Portland, Ore, on Friday that the President was way tired, and he showed it. He His parent to regain his strength in the the evening as he moved from the ine reception to another and d 19 mally ended up at a private

On Saturday, he was up he-

Rockefeller Says Tax Data Article 🖫 🕪 as Inaccurate

WASHINGTON, Nev. 3.—Vice-resident-designate Nelson Rocke-eller issued a statement Friday This of sying he would not object if consional committees voted to - Palease information from his tax

of d. The statement was released by Rockefeller spokesman in re-derpig poise to a Los Angeles Times han the riche (IHT, Nov. 2-3) which reorted that Mr. Rockefeller bad strained the House Judiciary committee from releasing such Mormation by refusing to waive in dential. The article quoted a ie tax ffie contained information which was "adverse" to Mr. ockefeller, who is seeking conoccenter, with the second of his immination.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement callscribed quotes by Rep. Don iwards, D-Calif., a member of the committee, as "misleading to I'm were unfair."

The statement acknowledged and event Mr. Rockefeller, in approvs sig the transfer of his tax file . : : om the Joint Committee on Inmal Revenue Taxation to the diciary Committee and the Discers nate Rules Committee, had e committees on a confidential

But Mr. Rockefeller said he cified that it be on a con-lential basis "at that time" bewise he had not been furnished copy of his tax file by the d he was furnished a copy by Senate committee on the fire condition concurred in by general counsel nmittee that he not release or nment upon any of the inmation in the report."

C Los Angeles Times.

ritain Reported et to End Pact ith S. Africa

ONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The for government, which is opicles, plans to scrap Britain's ly next year, well-placed adistration sources said yester-

The issue of naval cooperation h South Africa has caused a m within Labor ranks and reportedly led Prime Minister rold Wilson to threaten to fire e ministers.

he government was expected announce the end of the 1955 tonstown agreement, under ich Britain has the use of al facilities at the South Ican base, when it publishes defense review early in 1975, sources said.

here was no official confirmaof the reports, but the Sun-Times said the cabinet had ady approved the plan. she British Navy has had a

at Simonstown, 2 miles a Cape Town, since 1975. one experts in favor of keep-the base argue that it is the F.British repair and refueling By batween Gibraliar and Expere and is vital for the lection of sea-lanes around Cape of Good Hope.

ockade of Beef Wales Halted

SHGUARD, Wales, Nov. 3 British farmers called off three-day blockade of Irish shipments at this Welsh or yesterday, but warned they will extend the siege her British ports if the gov-ant does not act to halt the Its within three weeks.

siege here ended after word that the government had ised to essist the farmers. the Agriculture Ministry in on denied that it had made e blockade, which erupted clashes between farmers and e Friday, allowed 1,000 tons Frigerated meat and other 3 from Ireland to leave the for the first time in three

e farmers say Irish beef imv must be stopped to prevent among British cattle farmers ring from a beef glut. s claim they have to sellf livestock at a big loss bethey cannot afford to feed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). fore 8 a.m., had a leisurely breakfast in his room as he watched

> Salt Lake City; Grand Junction, Colo., and Wichita, Kan, in his final effort to rescue the Republican party from an election setback on Tuesday.
>
> Mr. Ford has not made an election prediction, but he believes he has helped some candidates and dispelled some of the apathy

television news and scanned the

newspapers. Then he flew to

that seemed to paralyze Republicans following Richard Nixon's resignation from the presidency and the pardon of Mr. Nixon Small Crowds

In some cities, the crowds that greeted the President were shockingly small, although toward the end of his tour the crowds were larger and more demonstrative.
The President's speeches drew a mixed reception, but seldom evoked enthusiasm, except in his home town of Grand Rapids Mich, where he campaigned in

downpour last Tuesday. Mr. Ford went to some districts to help old political friends he knew to be in deep trouble. It seemed to be characteristic of Mr. Ford to put his prestige and strength on the line because of a sense of loyalty and a genuine

And those were the qualities that came through during the long, bumpy campaign. He called his fellow Republicans by their first names, and they spoke en-thusiastically of him as a trusted. reliable friend, a man of his

In Salt Lake City on Saturday morning, for example, Republi-can senatorial nominee Jake Garn, 42, the mayor, introduced the President, declaring "Ive never met a man more one of us with none of those highblown and rhetorical phrases."

Exhausting Schedule On this three-day tour, the President put himself through an exhausting schedule that would have been impossible for a less

rienced campaigner. He left Washington on Thursday, just after noon, having already put in four hours in his office, and he was on the go for the next 14 hours. He got to bed in Los Angeles after 2 a.m., Washington time.

Friday was almost as hectic. After an early morning visit to former President Nixon in a hospital in Long Beach, Calif, the President flew to an airport rally in Fresno, Calif. It was there that his fatigue seemed the greatest during the trip! He stumbled over words and names.

Then on to Portland for a series of receptions, speeches and other events that revived rather than exhausted the President.

Hecklers Met

On Saturday, the President demonstrated his desire to be open when he met with three members of a group of students who repeatedly heckled him earlier during his speech in the field house of the University of

Several dozen students from Utah colleges yelled at him, demanding to know whether he would sign a hill increasing GI educational benefits.

At the meeting, when the three veterans, talking at once, disputed his interpretation of the bill, the President said: "Now wait a minute. The point is there are some provisions in there that have to be analyzed."

When the veterans continued to argue, Mr. Ford promised to study the measure and make a decision when the bill reaches the White House.

Tough Attack In his Utah speech, the President assailed the "overgrown, all powerful" federal bureaucracy in Washington in an uncharacter-

istically tough attack.
"The day is past," he said, when an octopus-like government in Washington can stretch tentacles across the nation and squeeze into itself more and

more power. We must cut the power and trim the size of the bureaucracy in Washington," he declared. He pleaded for a Republican victory

on Tuesday. Press secretary Ronald Nessen announced that Mr. Ford would receive election returns at the White House and would issue a

statement Tuesday night on the Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Ford would leave Washington on

Nov. 17 and fly directly to Tokyo for his state visit to Japan. He will stop once to rainel, probably in Anchorage, Alaska. The tour will include a visit to

South Korea and a meeting with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev near Vladivostok, in the

New Integration Plan Is Ordered in Boston BOSTON, Nov. 3 (AP).-The

Boston School Committee faces a Dec. 16 deadline to come up with a desegregation plan involving all grades in all schools in all parts of the city."

U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity fr. who imposed the present temporary integration plan for Boston's schools, set the deadline Thursday. His order came as the schools went through a quiet day and as Gov. Francis Sargent ordered a two-thirds cutback in the number of National Guard troops called up three weeks ago because of violence associated with busing for integra-



PLANE TALK-President Ford sitting on the floor of Air Force One as he talked with members of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Grand Junction where he spoke.

One Million, Mostly Mexicans, Involved

Saxbe Urges Deportation of Illegal Aliens

By Ronald L Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Attorney General William Saxbe has called for the deportstion next year of a million illegal aliens-mostly Mexicans. He said that their impact on the country constitutes "a severe national

The illegal aliens hold millions of jobs, draw social benefits ranging from schools to welfare, drain funds from the nation's troubled economy by sending away large amounts of money and "mock our system of legal immigration." Mr. Saxbe said. The attorney general made his

comments in a speech Wednesday before two county har associations in Brownsville, Texas, where he was on an inspection tour of the Border Patrol.

Mr. Saxbe said that he had recommended to President Ford that the Immigration and Naturalization Service's budget be in-

U.S. Naval Strength to Drop To Pre-World War II Level

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). Navy could now probably cut the The chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway 3d, has disclosed that the size of the U.S. fleet will continue to decline for at least another year. dipping below the 500-ship level

for the first time since 1939. But Adm. Holloway, appearing Wednesday at his first press conference since taking over the Navy's top job from Adm, Elmo Zumwalt on July 1, was more optimistic than his predecessor about the Navy's ability to keep the sea-lanes open in wartime. Adm. Holloway said he could basis" with Adm. Zumwalt's de-

Charges Pushed Against Junta **Ousted in Greece**

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-The public prosecutor of the Athens Court of Appeals yesterday charged former president George Papadopoulos and 49 members of his former junts with high treason and insurrection - offenses punishable by death.

The 50 men were accused of having planned and carried out the coup of April 21, 1967, that led to the establishment of a seven-year military dictatorship

On Friday the court had ordered high-treason proceedings against the former president, 17 retired and 32 active army officers for their alleged part in the coup. Yesterday the prosecutor then charged the 50 men and referred the case to an investigating magistrate for a formal inquiry lead-

ing to trial.

Mr. Papadopoulos claimed at Friday's session of the court that an amnesty, which he himself had granted for all political crimes, covered his case. The question was referred to tha court's council of judges.

NATO Members Agree to Develop Anti-Ship Missile

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) .- Representatives of the United States and 12 other countries in NATO have agreed to joint development of an anti-ship missile. The announcement was made

Thursday, at the end of a threeday meeting of the nations' armaments directors, by Gardiner Tucker, NATO's assistant secretary-general for defense support. France was listed among the participants, although it usually does not participate in the military aspects of the alliance. The other participants were Greece, Turkey, Canada, Norway, West Germany, Belgium, the Nether-lands, Britain, Denmark, Italy and

Portugal

mainly a surface-to-surface weapon. No one country will be in charge of the project, Mr. Tucker Member governments in NATO

The long-range missile will be

have been criticized in the past for wasting money and technical expertise on developing different weapons to do the same job.

Cosmos-692 Orbited

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched the earth satellite Cosmos-692 Friday, Tass

sea-lanes better than the U.S.

Navy could do its job of keeping

them open. "I would say that in a consensus of those situations in which war could occur (such as a conventional war in Europe] the U.S. Navy could prevail and could resupply and reinforce our forces and our allies," he said. "But," he added, "not without extensive losses at sea" to the large

Soviet submarine, force. Asked to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of both navies, Adm. Holloway said the Russians had nothing to match the 15 U.S. attack aircraft carriers and that the United States had superiority in the quality of its submarines and surface ships for the jobs they are assigned.

also called U.S. seamen "more imaginative and resource-ful" and said they had far more combat experience, both among Navy pilots and ship command-

ers, than the Russians.

The principal Soviet strengths, he said, were a considerably larger submarine force, the ability to mass-produce submarines, and a lead in anti-shipping missiles. He also called attention to the growing size of the Soviet Navy, which he said "greatly concerned" him at a time when the U.S. fleet was dwindling.

When it comes to operating far from home, Adm. Holloway said he thought the Russians at this point were making up for their lack of technique, finesse and support ships" by the use of overseas "facilities," including a Cuban naval base at Clenfuegos. Adm. Holloway said he was unfamiliar with the so-called U.S.-Soviet "understandings" of 1970 that prohibit Soviet use of the base for modern missile sub-marines. But he said the Russians did not appear now to be doing anything differently from what they had been doing in re-

cent years.
Since 1969, the Navy has been dropping steadily in size from 976 ships as part of a modernization program. The fleet would eventually be built up again to 600 ships by the carly 1980s with money saved from retiring old

The Navy is scheduled to drop to 506 vessels by June 30. Adm. Holloway disclosed that the fol-lowing fiscal year the Navy will drop to 496 vessels before the buildup begins.

Bourguiba Elected For a Fifth Term

TUNIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—President Habib Bourguiba, running without opposition, was elected today to a fifth five-year term. Tunisian authorities said there was a strong turnont at the polls. Mr. Bourguiba, 71, ran for office with 112 National Assembly candidates of Tunisia's only political group, the Destourism Socialist party. The 112 were also unopposed for five-year terms.

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Special Studies Emerging in U.S.

Academics Focusing on Women in History

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT),-Women's multifarious part in history, long neglected or underestimated by traditional historians in the West-mostly men-is now being uncovered, publicized and promoted with extraordinary zeal

The study of women in history is increasing to the point that the creation of women's history divisions in a number of college and universities appears likely, The demand is coming from both students and faculty members.

At the recent Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, more than 2,000 college and university teachers, graduate students and other specialists-10 per cent of them men-were at Radcliffe College and present at Radcliffe College and Harvard for three days of discussion and dehate.

A total of 51 panels were in action in Cambridge, Mass., and more than 100 papers were presented often to standing-room audiences. The range, variety and complexity of papers was stunning—from "Women in the Monastic Life in the 12th and 13th Centuries" to "The Chang-ing Vocation of Womanhood."

Challenge Seen

The tone of the conference was summed up by Mary Dunn of Bryn Mawr, who proclaimed to cheers that "the history for women has arrived." There also were cheers when Carol Smith-Rosenherg of the University of Pennsylvania accepted what she a challenge from traditional historians

with the crisis

A spokesman for the service, a

branch of the Justice Depart-

ment, said that most additional

employees would be border patrol-

men. The service currently has 1,600 border patrolmen and a \$176-million budget. The service currently has

Deep in Our Society

gration Service could remove

gress to enact pending legislation

that would make it a crime for

employers to hire illegal aliens

in the United States range from

four million to seven million, Mr.

Saxbe noted, but he said that the

Immigration Service believes the

total could be as high as 12 mil-

Mr. Saxbe said. About 90 per cent of the 800,000 illegal aliens

the attorney general said: "We

C Los Angeles Times.

race or country of origin."

Mexico, he added.

The vast majority of these

Estimates of illegal aliens now

With the expansion, the Immi-

Referring to Elizabeth Janeway who said recently that "women have not been trend-setters, activists or protagonists in the drama of great events," Miss Smith-Rosenberg declared:

next year "one million persons now holding johs-and then find "I would like to accept that those who have hurrowed more challenge. Yes, Elizabeth, there deeply into our society," Mr. is a women's history-a women's history that is forcing scholars to re-evaluate the canons of tra-Of the million, Mr. Saxbe ditional historiography, to reestimated that 364,000 hold inconsider theories of causality and dustrial jobs, nearly that many work in agriculture and some 300,0°: have service jobs. periodization and to develop new sources and new modes of inter-The attorney general added that it was essential for Conpretation."

Although it is too early to measure the ultimate impact of the women's history movement on the practitioners of traditional historiography, it appears from the conference that it will be

New Topics

As new topics are explored and as the number of historians concerned with women grows, it is likely that many books on the aliens enter the country by walktopics will be published and that. ing over the border, some from in turn, this development will attract others to the field. Canada, but most from Mexico,

The principal thrust of the conference—and the gravamen of to demonstrate the pervasive influence of women in virtually every area of human experience.

Stressing that "no prejudice of any kind exists" in efforts to shut off the flow of illegal Mexicans, Women's influence in history has been explicit and militant, oppose the entry of all illegal the papers at the conference conimmigrants, regardless of their tended

For instance, Alice Kessler-Harris of Sarah Lawrence argued

that women trade unionists were generally tougher bargainers than line and less willing to compro-

mise in strikes. Other papers traced the impact of women on religious movements

men, more selfless on the picket erated women, on the leadership in the United States, on altering in the military support network

Magruder Says Watergate 5

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT). Jeb Stuart Magruder has charged that the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial concocted a false story about him taking money from the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign in an effort to make him a "scapegoat" for the

From the context of his testimony Friday it appeared that Magruder was accusing John Mitchell, the former attorney general and head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, in particular.

Magruder, 39. once Mr. Mitchell's deputy in the campaign and now a federal prison inmate as a result of his plea of guilty to conspiracy in the Watergate cover-up, conceded that he had withheld for a number of months some \$7.000 in campaign committee funds.

He contended, however, that he had started to withhold the money only when he began to worry about being mede a scape-goat, and that he had done so only to insure that the Commit tes for the Re-Election of the President would keep its promise to pay whatever legal fees he might incur as a result of the Watergate affair.

He said that he had paid the money back, on the advice of his lawyers, before the committee met

Magruder gave his testimony under cross-examination by Jacob Stein, the attorney for Kenneth Wells Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson, one of the five defendants in the trial, is a Washington lawyer who was hired by the re-election committee immediately after the Watergate break-in on June 17,

Magruder said that he realized Friday for the first time that Mr. Parkinson had "misused" the relationship between the two men-a relationship, Magruder said, that he had once considered "friendly."

now, because of Mr. Stein's ones

Damaging Concessions

The witness made some potentially damaging concessions during the day, such as his acknowledgment that in the summer of special clearance treatment from the Australian government.

patterns of family and work, on black women as models for lib-

Set Him Up as a 'Scapegoat'

By Lesley Oelsner

Paid Back Money

1972, to work on legal problems arising from the case.

He also said that although he had been "concerned" in the latter months of 1972 about being made a scapegoat, he realized tioning, that he should have been

even more concerned than he was.

1972 he flew his family in a cam-

of women in immigrant communities and ethnic groups, and on the role of women in World War II-jobs in war factories and

paign committee plane to Hilton Head Island off South Carolina for a weekend. But as the cross-examination

progressed the balance appeared to shift, with Magruder seeming to have his credibility as a witness bolstered to the extent that the prosecutor in charge of the case. James Neal, rose to tell Judge John Sirica that he was not objecting to Mr. Stein's repeated questioning because "he's making this boy appear a victim."

Mr. Stein pressed Magruder time after time on the fact that he had committed illegal acts himself. Each time Magruder gave in response an increasingly emotional statement of his own sorrow about what he had done and that he is now serving a prison term for those acts.

"I am dreadfully, of course painfully sorry," he said at one point, "for the damage to myself

Russians Refuse Security Check, Stay in Sydney

SYDNEY, Nov. 3 (Reuters) -Two Soviet diplomatic couriers were stranded here today after three airline pilots refused them as passengers on London-bound flights because they would not undergo a routine security check. Airline spokesmen said the

couriers-identified by airport officials as V. Mitrofanov and R. Krupin, who arrived here 12 days ago-had refused compulsory body checks and would give n assurance that they were not carrying arms. The trouble began last night when the Russians booked seats in a Qantas Boeing 747. When

they refused the security check

required of all passengers-in-

cluding government ministersthe airliner's pllot, Capt. J.R. Carroll, refused to allow them After the Russians' third refusal Soviet consular staff, officials of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department, airline rep-

ed the situation for almost four hours. Then the two couriers were hurried from the airport in A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Canherra said the Russians would not receive any

À



Queen Mary Now Hotel, Shopping Center There have been several law-suits, discarded agreements and

By Andrew H. Malcolm

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Queen Mary is a Hyatt House. The ship is also a wax museum, a candy store, a souvenir staud, a convention center, a seashell shop, a jewelry store, a movie set, a bus stop. a rug store, a fish 'n' chips stand and a wedding chapel.

Oth-: than that the Queen Mary is the same graceful queen of the sea whose 81,000 tons of woods, brass and steel carried 2.114,000 paying passengers on

In September, 1967, its three bright orange stacks passed under New York City's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge for the final On Dec. 9, 1967, after 1.001 Atlantic crossings and after logging 3,794.017 nautical miles, Queen Mary was to become the symbol of a waterfront rejuvenation at Long Beach, which paid \$3.4 million to Cunard Lines for

Chlorination May Give Water Cancer Agents, Study Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).— cancer-causing. EPA spokesman There is a possibility that chlori-Marlin Fitzwater said. notion produces cancer-causing chemicals in drinking water, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

While saying that there is no immediate cause for alarm, the EPA said Friday that it has begun a nationwide investigation to determine how widespread the prob-

Two government studies have found very small concentrations of suspected cancer-causing agents in drinking water in Cincinnati and New Orleans, triggering the

national probe, the agency said. "Our scientists are investigating the possibility of certain chemicals showing up in water systems that may be carcinogenic," or

Talks in France Fail To Halt Mail Strike

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).-Government and union representatives met again yesterday for negotiations in the 16-day-old French mail and communications strike but reached no agreement.

The state secretary for posts and telecommunications. Pierre Lelong, said the government was offering to change the status of 6,000 mail workers from parttime to full-time, give mail sorters the right to retire at age 55, make promotions more frequent for some employees, and give other advantages. But the unions said Mr. Lelong failed to grant any concessions on the basic questions of hiring more workers and raising salaries.

Once the symbol of unparal-leled splendor in sea travel, the the vessel.

Today, after almost seven years of financial storms, the Queen Mary rides in 43 feet of calm waters behind a stone breakfront along Pier J at the foot of the Long Beach Freeway. The vessel has been largely gutted, redecorated and rewired. Much of the ship bas been parceled out to various concessions. They are supervised by the city's Queen Mary Department, which is supervised by Capt. James Lynch, a former submarine commander who saw such ships only

are getting there as a result of the chlorination process," he said.

there's any need for general slarm," he said. "In no case are

we urging that the chlorination

process be stopped. But it is a problem that needs to he looked

However, a memorandum re-portedly circulated within the

should be prepared for "a con-

siderable uproar on the part of

the public, water utilities and the

states with regard to the demon-

stration of known carcinogens in

public drinking-water systems."

The EPA studies have found

very small concentrations of

chloroform and carbon tetra-

chloride in the chlorinated drink-

ing water of Cincinnati and New

Gordon Robeck, director of the

EPA laboratories in Cincinnati,

said tests have shown that the

chemicals can produce liver cancer in rats. But he said it is not

known whether the same agents

are linked to cancer in humans.

evaluation of the studies had been

proceeding cautiously for some

time, in an effort to avoid any

premature public alarm, "I don't

believe in scaring the public and

not having a recommended rem-

agents may exist in every water system that includes industrial

waste, sewage and vegetable met-

ter in the raw water before it is purified and treated, Mr. Robeck

The problem of cancer-causing

Mr. Robeck said the EPA's

Orleans.

edy." he said.

warned that the agency

into as carefully as possible."

"We don't feel at this time that

Almost 70 shipboard and dockside shops are open for business, including one with the sign: "Rugs, imports and frozen ba-nanas (on a stick)." There are helicopter rides and eventually 20th Century-Fox, which filmed part of "The Poseidon Adven-ture" here, would like to build a marina and a park astern of the "It appears that many of them

abandoned leases. Refurbishing

nal \$9-million estimate to almost

\$60 million, with one-third of the

On the second amiversary

yesterday of its opening as a

seaside hotel, several score trav-

elers were registered at the old purser's office for first-class

Others paid \$3.75 each to tour

the ship, visiting a museum on

the Queen Mary's history and seeing some impressive exhibits

designed by Jacques Cousteau and called "The Living Sea."
There, they heard fish talking, touched various living inhahi-

tants of the sea and viewed themselves as seen by ocean

ship still undeveloped.

Other Projects

Off the port bow, construction workers have laid the keel for a new Hilton hotel while in downtown Long Beach, across the Los Angeles River, there are plans for an exhibit hall and another hotel in a renewal program sparked by the city's acquisition of the ship.
The Queen Mary is 1.019 feet

long, 118 feet wide, has 12 decks and is held logether by 10 million rivets. Launched on Sept. 26. 1934, it carried a crew of 1.285 and 2,038 passengers, plus six miles of carpeting, 30,000 sheets and 210,000 towels.

The rudder weighed 140 tons. The four 18-foot propellers that reached 30-knot speeds each weighed 32 tons. After the vessel's arrival here shipworkers removed 320 tons of old paint, a weight loss that made the entire ship ride one inch higher in the water. The heds in the 406 remaining

staterooms were replaced, but the rich wood paneling remains, as does the soft whoosh of air from the wall vents. One stairway is presided over by a stern portrait Queen Mary executed by "ber obedient servant Thos. Agnew. Some walls carry plaques with memorable maritime sayings: "Good steering is of great value Samuel Cumard.

Regularly, the deep tones of the ship's horn blast out over the har-bor. The radar scanner still revolves for tourists' benefit. Except for a lack of engine vibration, the Queen Mary Hyatt House could be on some eternal voyage to





MADRID MARKET RAZED—Olavide market, 41-year-old landmark, was demolished Saturday in a two-second remote-controlled blast, Top to bottom: before, during and after. Building was destroyed to put in a park and underground garage.

Military Parade Follows Speech Near Border

Kosygin Takes Moderate Line on China

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT) .- Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin took a moderate line toward Communist China yesterday in a major speech emphasizing Moscow's ohjective to extend "the process of detente to all areas of the world."

brations honoring the 50th an-niversary of Soviet role in the central Asian republic of Kirghizia, also renewed Moscow's ap-peals for an-asian collective security system.

As other members of the Soviet eadership have done, Mr. Kosygin emphasized Moscow's desire to normalize relations with China and blamed the current Sino-Soviet frictions on the "hostility" of the Peking leadership and its convergence with the most reactionary" forces in the West.

"But," he said in a relatively moderate passage, "we are con-vinced that this situation will change somer or later and the People's Republic of China will develop by the will of its people together with the socialist countries along the road of peace and

Peace, Friendship

At another point, he said that the Russians had been "doing everything in our power to make our frontier with China all along its length a frontier of peace, good-neighborly cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples."

Without altering the substance of Soviet policy toward Peking, Mr. Kosygin seemed bent on muting their polemics. He made no of a Soviet helicopter crew last March-an incident which became a major point of contention. Peking has not heeded Moscow's demands for the return of the

Mr. Kosygin also made no al-lusion, according to the summary of his speech reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, to earlier

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Mr. Kosygin, speaking not far Soviet press charges that Peking from the Chinese border at cele- had taken so anti-Soviet a line in its foreign and domestic policy that its adherence to socialism was under question.

The milder line taken by Mr. Kosygin suggested that Moscow may have felt it necessary to softpedal differences with Peking because of the unfavorable reaction of several East European and West European Communist parties to Moscow's tougher earlier this year.

Berlin Meeting The Russians recently had to

dge not to press for and Chinese resolutions to gain general agreement for a meeting of European Communist leaders in East Berlin next year. Without referring to China

directly, Mr. Kosygin said that an Asian collective security system, long promoted by Moscow, would serve the "process of de-tente" in Asia. "All Asian comtries concerned could make their contribution on an equal footing to the establishment of such a system," he said. China has consistently opposed such a proposal.

Toward the West, the Soviet Premier asserted that Moscow's task was to make "stable and irreversible" the process of improving relations. He noted that Western states were caught in a serious economic orisis. But he reframed, in those parts of his speech reported here, from repeating decisrations of other leading Politburo members that the Western economic crisis offers new opportunities for Western Communist parties to gain strength and improve their political positions.

Military Demonstration MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-Heavy artillery, tanks and sophis-ticated rocketry, rolled through the Kirghiz Republic'e capital of Frunze today—the second Soviet military demonstration near the

Chinese border in less than two The parade, shown on televi-sion, was part of the anniver-

Mr. Kosygin joined local party leaders to watch the half-hour parade of military equipment and several hundred troops. A similar military demonstration was held last month in the Uzbek Republic's capital of Tashkent, 280 miles from China

Russia Assailed by China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., NOV. 3 (AP).—China has accused the Soviet Union of "reaping fabu-lous profits in the Middle East war" and of seeking "by hook or crook" to control the Mediter-

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua also told the UN General Assemhiv on Friday that Moscow betrayed the Arab and Palestinian peoples by "promising to send tens of thousands of emigrants to the Israeli Zionists every year . . . for the purpose of seeking most-favored trade treatment

from the other superpower." The ambassador made the remarks during the assembly's debate of the Cyprus crisis, in which he said the Russians had followed a policy of "plunder of But Refugees Hope to Return

Turkish Hold Transforms **Greek Cypriot Communities**

By Samuel Abt

Trikomo, a village southeast of here, a group of Turkish soldiers were posing for a photograph this afternoon with a few smiling Turkish Cypticis. When the picture had been taken, the soldiers wandered off and the civilians returned to their homes, still smiling.

Nearby a Turkish Cypriot grocer was eating lunch at the counter of his store during a slack period. Farther down the street, some Turkish Cypriot men were lounging outside a bar and chatting while their children ate

chatting while the raidewalks.

It was a familiar Sunday scene on Cyprus except that until three and a half months ago the entire population of Trikomo was Greek Cypriot and all the several hundred people there now were living in a Turkish Cypriot en-clave in Larnaca, about 30 miles away on the southern coast.

But Trikomo is now behind Turkish lines and like many former Greek Cypriot villages it is being transformed into a Turkish Cypriot village simply by moving Turkish Cypriots into abandoned homes. A four-day tour of Cyprus strongly suggests that few captured towns and vil-lages will be returned to the Greek Cypriots who fied them, despite the United Nations vote for this. .

Busts of Ataturk

Turkish Cypriot administrators of the territory will not say this in interviews, but prefer to de-scribe the refugee problem, as does Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President of Cyprus, as an internal matter to be decided in intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, villages are being filled with Turkish Cypriots and in the village squares Turkish soldiers are erecting busts of Kamal Ataturk. There are few Greek Cypriots left to protest.

The refugee problem is immense, affecting about 240,000 people in a population of 560,000, which includes 520,000 Greek Cypriots, 105,000 Turkish Cypriots and about 30,000 Armenians and others. UN officials put at 180,000 the number of Greek Cypriots who fled south after the Turks landed at Kyrenia on July 20. The num-her of Greek Cypriots still in the northern 40 per cent of the Island held by the Turks is put at 15.000. They are living safely, if resigned-

ly, in occupied villages.

About 8,000 Turkish Cypriois are believed to have fled north. with 34,000 still in the south and taken refuge in the two British bases but others are said to be living safely in the mixed villages they inhabited before the inva-

Throughout the villages of the north and east, the 40,000 Turkish troops face no resistance. "There is no shooting in the north because the Turks have it under military control," a UN official said, and a visit to the villages confirms this. Soldiers armed with automatic weapons are scattered about and checkpoints along the road are frequent. The soldiers look alert and disciplined.

The Greek Cypriots, mostly old women and children and a few old men, who stayed behind did so by choice and Turkish Cypriot officials contend that if more had done so, they would neither have suffered under the

Stories Discounted

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (IHT).-In Turks nor forfeited their pro-

erty. There are widesprea Greek Cypriot reports of rap and looting by Turkish soldier but diplomatic observers here a inclined to discount horror st. ries, especially those about rate Looting is admitted, but one UN soldier here put. There has been looting in t

north, yes, but that is inevital. in any country, isn't it, and the sides, some of the looting is do by your own side." Other (servers, however, have private accused the Turks not merely looting but of systematic plunding, including shipping auton biles back to Turkey.

The villages themselves sha signs of upheaval: Pieces of h'y niture have been spilled in yards and huge ruhhish fires bu ontside those villages taken or by Turkish Cypriots. The w slogans of "Enosis" and "EOK (the Greek Cypriot terrorist a derground) have been paint over and the posters of Geor Grivas, the former EOKA les

er, have been disfigured. The thought of their homes i ing occupied grieves the Gre Cypriots, many of whom are mi, dle class by Cypriot standar and had better housing than c the average Turkish Cypriot.

More worrisome to Greek Cy riots is the impact the displac ment will have economically. have serious doubts whether t south is viable with 200,000 r ugees added and the resourc in the north," said a Greek Cy riot administrator. These is sources include mining, cit fruits, tobacco, wheat and barl all of which are now behi Turkish lines. "I doubt if we can even st

a major road project, for exa ple," the administrator said, " cause the quarries are all in north."

What the south does have the manufacturing plants, s as canning factories for north's fruits and vegetables, it is the hope of Greek Cyp officials that the Turks will t mately resume shipments so rather than building plants the north or shipping farm pr note to Turkey. Clinging to such hopes-

the UN vote, however mean less it may seem here with a deadline for troop withdrs... or refugee return—the G Cypriots are convinced that island will not remain div

Expect to Return It is just unimaginable we should be left with 200 refugees," an official said.
refugees agree. "It's not sir
that they hope to move t
they expect to," a UN off

And yet, a tour of the Turk occupied sector offers little 1.

for the Greek Cypriots. In the nearby town of lapais, made famous by Lawr Durrell in "Bitter Lemons," k. white villas stare shuttered at-Mediterranean. Behind huge boards advertising new const tion stand the buildings think selves, incomplete and untousince. July. In the town squ Greek Cypriots who refuse leave sit bored in the sun. less captives of a handful of diers and policemen. Nob complains about bad treatn but their melancholy is (...

year sentence, a friend of

Dr. Ernest Muir

Pierre Monay

MORGES, Switzerland, No

(Reuters) - Painter Pierre Mr

78, who learned much of his

in the Camargue and Prov regions of France, has died

Born at Saint-Prez, near he spent about 18 years in Fr

a style which made his lands: and portraits well known.

LONDON Nov. 3 (Reutes

Dr. Ernest Muir, 94, an auth

on leprosy, has died at his Lo

home, it was announced ye

Obituaries

Mordecai Ezekiel, U.S. Economic being sent there to serve a

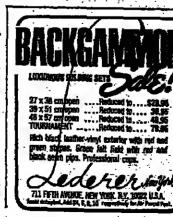
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).— Mordecai J. B. Ezekiel, 75, eco-nomic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace from 1933 to 1940 and a government economist for 48 years, died

Mr. Ezekiel was assistant director-general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization in 1961-62 and later was chief of the UN Division of the Program Control Staff at the State Department's Agency for International Development. He retired in 1967. He originated the agricultural

outlook or crop forecast, which made its first eppearance in 1923. He also helped draft the Agri-cultural Adjustment Act of 1933, simed at curtailing farm production, reducing surpluses and raising farm prices. The program inaugurated price supports for some products.

Bidya Dandaron LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reutets) .-An eminent Buddhist scholar, Bidys Dandsron, about 60, died

in a Soviet labor camp last month, less than two years after Luna-23 in Moon Orbit MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP) .- The Soviet Union's latest moon probe. Luna-23, went into orbit around the moon yesterday, Tass an-



PARIS AMUSEMENT GRANDJEU

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PARA-SKIER—Gary Cook, a 28-year-old professional daredevil, flying on a kite pulled by a speedboat around New York's Manhattan Island Friday. He started from the South Street Seaport and finished the circuit in 3 hours and 50 minutes-passing under bridges. Event was filmed for a TV action show.

Fischer Case Called Matter For U.S., Soviet Chess Units

By Gordon T. Thompson

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).— The head of the International Chess Federation, caught in the middle of the controversy over Bobby Fischer's renunciation of the world championship, says the next move in the dispute is up to the chess federations of the United States and the Soviet Union.

 $m_{\rm S}$

In an interview with the Engish-language weekly Moscow News, Dr. Max Euwe, president of the federation and a former world champion, said that the only possibility he saw of a title match taking place next summer would be if the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a compromise. "The Soviet Chess Federation is very firm about it, he said, "and I do not think that a compromise can be found unless Fischer does something" to alter the American position in the

Viktor Baturinsky, director of the Central Chess Chib in Moscow, has already made what ap-peared to be a conciliatory move by suggesting that .Mr. Fischer in the get more than half the rrise fund of perhaps \$1 million. tile title match were drawn, 55-45 Split Suggested

Est. rineky said in a letter to Tire York Times, "after the match is drawn and the limit on the number of games] is up,

priority in sharing the prize fund." He suggested a 55-45 split as an example, noting in passing that "financial considerations" are "always troubling Mr.

The reclusive 31-year-old champion renounced his crown last June 29 after the federation refused to honor all his demands for the rules governing next year's championship match. While he and the federation had agreed that the winner should be the first player to win 10 games and that draws would not count, he had further proposed that the match be of unlimited duration (the federation voted a maximum of 36 games) and that he retain his title if the match were drawn

As the rules nov stand, if neither player has won 18 games after 36 have been played, who-ever is ahead in victories is declared the champion. It the match is tied, the champion retains the title.

Fischer has until April I to eclare his intention to delend his title. Various emergency pro-cedures are available to Dr. Buwe there will be no match and the winner of the Anatoly Karpov-Victor Korchnot contest, now going on in Moscow, will become

vention to draft proposals for a new political structure. But Lon-

don has stressed that any ar-

rangement must be approved by

the British Parliament and the

Roman Catholics of Northern

This plan was shaped in the

hope that the people here would

come up with a settlement them-

selves, this seems extremely un-

likely. A majority of the dele-

gates to the convention are now expected to be hard-line Prot-

estants dead set against sharing any significant power with the

Catholic minority that makes up

Deadlock Discussed

the talks next year was discussed

in London recently by Mr. Wilson and Liam Cosgrave, Premier of the Irish Republic.

A deadlock would send Britain

back to the drawing board to try

to think of another way out. If London drops its insistence on

Protestant - Catholic power - shar-

ing, the Catholic minority would

be outraged. If Britain continues

to insist on it, the convention

would collapse and many in the

Protestant community would be

Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary

of state for Northern Ireland, has been coming under increasing

criticisia from both sides here.

He is generally regarded as weak

and indecisive, a symbol of Lon-

don's weariness. Catholics criti-cize him for continuing to allow

the detention of suspected ter-

Even those who criticize him,

however, recognize the impossi-

bility of his task, given the record

of British failure. From all indi-cations, he and London are faced

Watchman Is Killed

Protestant watchman died yes

terday after being shot outside

a Belfast pub. He was employed

to keep a lookout for would be

bombers from the Irish Repub-

The police said gunmen fired half a dozen shots at the har

pubs post civilian guards at their front doors in a bid to curb ter-

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (AP) .- A

with another collapse.

lican Army.

The prospect of a deadlock in

one-third of the population.

Feeling Is Growing in Ulster That Britain Seeks a Way Out

By Alvin Shuster will elect a constitutional con-

Ireland.

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (NYT) .-Along with all the other gloom in this troubled province, there is a growing feeling these days that British government policy on Northern Ireland is approaching

To many Roman Catholics and Protestants, it appears that British officials have run out of ideas and perhaps even interest in this oil@province and its sectarian violence. They feel that the government, pushing one more plan for a political settlement, is heading for new disappointment.

> "The British have hope and that's about all," said one Catholic politician. "They don't seem to care about the place and it's no wooder. Many of us think they would like nothing more than to pull out if they could leave something viable behind."

> There is a growing acceptance looking for ways to go," said a moderate Protestant. "I don't say there is any devious plan to call the troops home. If they did it. too soon it would be a clear dereliction of duty."

No Pullout Seen

Accordingly, there is no general conviction that London will soon withdraw the 15,000 soldiers pent here since the outbreak of lighting five years ago. But the British often do seem to be laying the groundwork for an ventual withdrawal, given the withdrawai, given the mobilem and growing weariness of the ritish public.

rorists without trial. Protestants For the present, the Labor attack him for continuing to talk erty government of Prime Min-iter Harold Wilson is looking to about power-sharing. ext year when Northern Ireland

Hong Kong Wins **Extradition Case**

J LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters) -A former Hong Kong police uperintendent, alleged to have massed a £200,000 (\$468,000) ortune while serving in the col-10y yesterday was ordered to be extradited to face bribery and conspiracy charges

Former Chief Superintendent Peter Godber, 52, fainted when he order was made in cours here ifter a hearing which had lasted late Friday night. The watch-man was hit once. Most Belfast Mile days. He has been held in since his arrest bere six conths ago after returning from

Catholics Set **Protest Week** In S. Vietnam

Nonviolent Rallies Slated in Provinces

By James M. Markham SAIGON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Rev. Tran Buu Thanh, the Catholic priest in the vanguard of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, said yesterday that his supporters plan a week of protest this week throughout South Vietnam to denounce the "hooligan" tactics of the govern-

Father Thanh, who was punched in the face during pitched street fighting two days ago, declined to disclose specific plans for the protest.

But he indicated that the protests would take the form of rallies, mainly in provincial cities, rather than marches or demontrations that could provoke fur-

So far, the priest has had to rely almost entirely on his fellow Catholics, who represent about 11 per cent of South Vietnam's estimated population of 19 mil-

The once-militant An Quang Buddhist faction, while sopporting the priest's nominal anti-corruption movement with words is till too disorganized to put many people in the streets.

Lingering Suspicions

For the moment, while getting organized themselves, the Bud-dhists seem content to let the Catholics lead the attack on Mr. Thien and, in the process, possibly overcome the lingering suspicions that hinder close cooperation between the country's two main religious groups. In the past, the Buddhists were the vanguard of the opposition to regimes that were backed by the Catholics.

Meanwhile, at Saigon's Mar. Dinh Chi Cemetery, several hundred Catholics assembled this morning around the grave of Ngo Dinh Diem to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the former president's violent death,

Behind the scenes, President Thieu, and his Premier, Tran Thien Khiem, have been trying, apparently with some difficulty, to form a new cabinet. Last week, four cabinet m

bers, including the President's cousin and confident, Information Minister Hoang Duc Nha, resigned in an apparent concession to the opposition. The President instructed Mr. Khiem to form a new cabinet, but so far few people of any prominence have appeared willing to join it. Rebellion Reported ..

Earlier, it was reported that an armed rebellion of dissident tribe broken out in the Province of Dar. Lac and may be spreading into neighboring areas of the strategic Central Highlands.
If it continues to grow, the

uprising, which is thought to have some 500 men under arms, could imperil the Saigon government's struggle against the Com-munists in the highlands.

Some people here believe that the Communists have infiltrated the nascent movement. Others argue that a government crack down on the rebels is rapidly alienating tribesmen who are not disposed to join the insurrection and who hate the Communists.

"It's going to be very bad here, an ethnic minority services official in the highlands warned. 'I don't think they can ever solve with the military. It should be solved by the political.

"I don't want to get my people killed." he added. "They are ethnic minorities—they are going to become more minority."

Rightists Planned Coup in August, Italy Probe Finds

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP) .- A rightist coup was planned for August this year in which plotters plan-ned to storm the Quirinal presidential palace, arrest Italian President Giovanni Leone and force him to dissolve the parliament in order to set up a "strong government," investigating judges

The rightist extremists also planned to pollute aqueducts destroy bridges and pipelines, and disrupt communications to provoke a "civil war." Their scheme included the "murdering of politicians, magistrates and union

They said the plotters belonged to the same group that in December, 1970, went through the first stages of a coup attempt led by late Prince Junio Valerio

Dozens of persons, including several army officers and one of Italy's wealthiest industrialists. have been charged and arrested this year following police investigations of the 1970 coup attempt. The judges said 21 arrest warrants would soon be issued against persons involved in the August

Angola Town Reported Ravaged by Africans LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 3 (Ren-

ters).-- Mobs of Africans have broken into and destroyed homes and public buildings in the town of Duque de Braganca, about 280 miles east of here, the newspaper Provincia de Angola said today. Several farms and plantations were burned and others abandoned. Portuguese paratroopers were sent to assist local police.

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Democrats Expected to Increase Majorities Tuesday

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP) -A turned-off American electorate buffeted for two years by scandals, inflation and rising unemployment, seems ready to even the score as best it can in Tuesday's midterm election by adding to Democratic majorities in Congress and the state capitols.

A final pre-election survey by Washington Post correspondents in all 50 states turned up signs of a slight, uneven Republ recovery from the depths of September, when the pardon of former President Nixon added insult to the injury GOP candidates had already suffered at his hands.

But while the belated firming of hard-core Republican strength, spurred by President Ford's crosscountry campaigning, has tightened some statewide races and probably saved some marginal House seats, it appears to have been too little and too late to spare the GOP from being driven deeper into its minority status in Congress and the country.

The Democratic victory wave that has been building ever since Mr. Nixon's "lonely landslide" of 1972 was erased by the Watergate revelations, and the worsening economic news seems likely to yield the Democrats at least:

 Five additional governorships including a shot at control of all 10 of the biggest states.

· Four additional senators beyond their present 58-42 advantage there.

· And two dozen more representatives, added to the current 243-187 majority in the House. Those figures probably repre-sent a minimal estimate of the Democratic gains. With some breaks, the Democrats could wake up Wednesday morning with 42 of the 50 governors (a gain of 10), 65 senators (up seven) and more than 280 members of the

House (a gain of 32-40 seats). The latest Gallup poll gave the Democrats a 20-point lead over the Republicans in voter preference for Congress, a wider margin than the Democrats actually won in their previous landslide years of 1958 and 1964, Democrats won 283 and 295 seats respectively.

Not Veto-Proof

But unless the worst happens from the Republican view. Mr. Ford is going to be spared "veto-proof" Congress he has heen warning against in the 19 states where he has campaign-

In the House, Democrats earlier in the year were talking hopefully about reaching a two-thirds majority (290 seats) that might theoretically be able to override a Ford veto, But Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss said last week he thought they would fall at least 11 seats short of that mark with a maximum gain of 31 seats.

Jack Calkins, Republican congressional campaign committee chairman gave the most ontimistic forecast heard from any GOP official in months, when he concluded a state-by-state roundup of House races with a guess that Democrats would gain only

five seats in the House, If the Democrats do come op somewhat short of the landslide that earlier seemed possible, they can probably blame three factors: the shortage of cash, the length of the campaign and the lack of voter interest

In a year when the Watergate scandals and the stock market slump scared many of both parties' big givers out of the campaign, the incumbents have enloyed an even greater-than-usual advantage over the challengers in the battle for finances. Since Republicans are fighting

a holding action-particularly in has hurt them less than the Democrats. The Post's reporters cited examples from California to Virginia of Democratic challengers who have almost literally run out of money in the closing days of

The money squeeze has helped the Republicans fight a rearguard holding action. So has the fact that the Democrats apparently hit their peak strength a few weeks ago and are laboring to hold onto that wide a margin

of public favor.
"We've been trying to sustain unnaturally big leads in too many races for too long a time," said Robert J. Keefe, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "There had to be some evening up when the figures were as lopsided as they've been. Said Patrick Caddell, a lead-ing Democratic pollster: This has been panic week for a lot of our candidates. I'd have been hannier if we'd voted a week ago. Several private polls have shown a tendency for normally Republican voters (now fewer than one-fourth of the national electorate) to move back into line behind Republican candidates in the past three weeks, despite the distaste many of them apparently still feel for the Nixon adminis-

tration record How much Mr. Ford's personal campaigning may have spurred this move is uncertain, but there are signs that his action in pardoning Mr. Nixon is no longer the drag on Republicans it was a month ago. Perhaps it is sympathy for the hospitalized former president, but many observers supported White House political

adviser Dean Burch's comment that "the pardon issue has tended to fade over time. There was no chapter two.

Turnout Factor

exceptionally light on Tuesday, eveo for an off-year election. Since hitting a modern high in 1962, when 46.1 per cent of the voting-age population went to the polls and Democrats managed to avoid the usual mid-term losses for the party in power, voter turnout dropped to 45.4 per cent in 1966 and 43.5 per cent in 1970.

Some analysts are predicting it will slip below 40 per cent on Tuesday and, unless all historical patterns are reversed, the additional stay-at-homes will be mainly the blacks, Chicanos and working-class whites who provide the Democrats with their margins.

The vagaries that are possible in a light vote turnout give Republicans some hope of upsetting favored Democratic senatorial candidates in Florida and North Carolina. And the relative success of the rival organizations in turning out their vote on Tuesday likely will determine the three closest Senate races in the country-Nevada, Utah and Kansas. As always in an off-year elec-

fit no single formula

That is demonstrated by late reports from the gubernatorial battles in the two biggest states, California and New York. In California, Secretary of State Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown jr., a Democrat, touted for months as the certain successor to retiring Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Repub-lican, now finds himself seriously challenged for the first time by State Controller Houston I. Flour-noy, a Republican. The Mervin Field poll published Priday confirmed private surveys showing Mr. Flournoy had halved Mr. Brown's margin, to 7 or 8 percentage points. An 11-point undecided factor, a late campaign visit by Mr. Ford and Saturday night's televised debate on the biggest station in the vital and

Across the country in New York, however, Rep. Hogh L. Carey, a Democrat, has continued to add steadily to his landstide lead over Repoblican Gov. Malcolm Wilson. A late New York Daily News poll gave Mr. Carey a 61-39 per cent lead-a showing which, if realized could make Mr. Carey Tuesday's biggest winner and in position as

Carey races are important, not just for themselves but because California and New York-along with New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan—are the states the Democrats are counting on for multiseat gains in the House. The length or brevity of the Brown and Carey coattails can affect the new lineup in Congress, if there is any pattern of straight.

Ticket-Splitting

be the order of the day. In Callfornia, Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat, seems set for a landslide victory over Republican State Sen. H. L. Richardson no matter what happens to Mr. Brown. Sen. Jacob Javits has been widening his lead over his challenger, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a Democrat, to 12 points in a late Daily News poll, even

son, has continued to fade,

today. On the other hand, in gubernatorial races, Democrats have moved ahead in Maine, made it an even bet in Michigan and closed ground rapidly in Alaska, while their Senate candidates have opened leads in Alaska, North Dakota and Oklahoma, drawn even in Utah and moved into a challenging position in

Oregon.
These late shifts tend to obscure the overwhelming Democratic strength in the statewide races—a pattern of power which is going to prodoce a score or more of landslide winners among the Democratic governors and senators who escaped effective weakened Republican party.

governorships up this year, at least 16 seem safe against challenge.

The final joker in the Demo-cratic dock is the problem of turnout—which threatens to be

tion, however, the national trend is bent or broken by the dynamics of personality and issues in particular races, yielding results that

volatile Los Angeles electorate

a Democratic power broker. The shifts in the Brown and ticket voting.

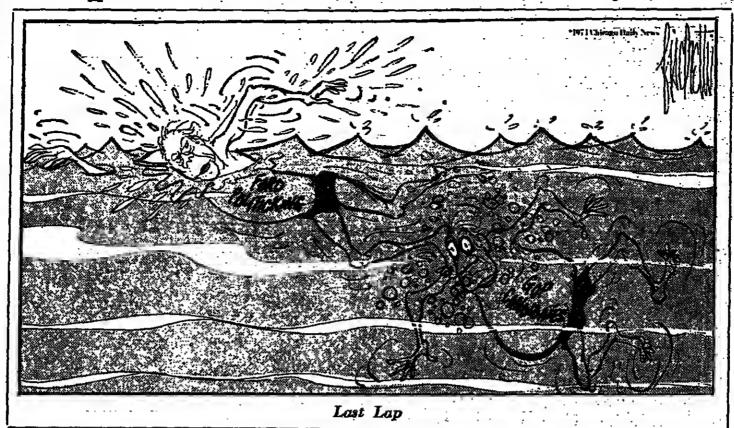
But once again, advance indica-And in New York, Republican

while his running mate, Gov. Wil-In recent weeks, the Post'e correspondents report. Republicans have moved into stronger post-tions in the gubernatorial battles in Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and may have an

those except the last. Their candidates have also loved up in the Senate races in Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina and Kansas, but only in the last, where incumbent Republican Sen. Bob Dole is running, would the Republican be given the edge

Among the 23 Democratic-held

Democratic incumbents George C. Wallace in Alabama, Reubin Askew in Florida, Cecil Andrus in Idaho, Marvin Mandel in Maryland, Wendell Anderson in Minnesota, James Exon in Nebraska. Mike O'Callaghan in Ne-



South Dakota, Dolph Briscoe in Texas, Thomas P. Salmon in Vermont and Patrick J. Lucey in Wisconsin are expected to disprove the theory that incumbent governors are automatically

marked for extinction. They are strong favorites, along with such prospective successors to retiring Democratic governors as David Pryor in Arkansas, George Ariyoshi in Hawaii and David Boren in Oklahoma. The only Democratic governors considered under challenge are William Egan of Alaska and John

Gilligan of Ohio. Mr. Egan has closed ground but is still an underdog against Re-publican Jay Hammond. Mr. Gilligan appears to have opened at least a narrow lead over Republican ex-Gov. James A. Rhodes, who has been heavily criticized by Ohio newspapers for the se-crecy surrounding his personal and campaign finances.

Six Republicans

By contrast to the Democrats' builty, of the 12 Republicanheld governorships up this year only six have incumbents running. And only two of those six are favored to survive-Robert Ray in Iows and Meldrim Thomson ir. in New Hampshire.

Mr. Ray looks as solid as any Republican office-holder in the country, but Mr. Thomson's lead estimated at from 7 to 18 points in three recent polls, could be jeopardized by the large undecided vote.

The other four Republican governors on Tuesday's ballot are in varying degrees of trouble. Malcolm Wilson appears doomed to fall to the Hugh Carey coalition in New York. In Massachusetts, the latest Boston Globe poll put Gov. Francis W. Sargent 25 points behind Democratic Michael Du-

In Colorado, Republican Gov. John D. Vanderhoff is in a hard race with Democrat state Rep. Richard Lamm, with recent polls giving the edge to Mr. Lamm. And Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, hit by a conflict-of-interest charge Friday against his hand-picked lieutenant governor candidate, is now an underdog against Democrat Sander Levin. In the other eight gubernstorial races without an incombent, Democrats are favored to hold Maine and pick up Oregon and Connecticut, where Demo-crat Rep. Ella Grasso should break the male monopoly of the state houses. Democrats also have a chance to gain Arizona, Wyoming and Termessee, but have greater problems than appeared earlier in holding Kanses, New Mexico and South Carolina.

But the big news of the gubernatorial front would be if the Democrats-with holdover governors in Illinois and New Jersey and good-to-excellent prospects in California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas-came out of Tuesday'e voting with control of the 10 big states, which among them have almost a majority of electoral college

A similar power pattern can be seen in the Senate races. Fifteen incumbent Democrats are on the ballot and 11 of them are virtually assured re-election over their feeble Repoblican opponents. Those considered safe include James B. Allen of Alabama, Alan Cranston of California, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Daniel Incuye of Hawaii, Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois. Russell Long of Louisiana, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Erneet Hollings of South Carolina, Warren Magnu-son of Washington and Gaylord

Sens. Allen, Inoure and Long have no major party opposition.

Add Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and former astronaut John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom beat incumbent Democratic senators in the primary, and the list of almost sure Democratic winners reaches 13, With 38 carry-

Nelson of Wisconsin.

majority in the new Senate. Their incumbents who are favored but not certain include Mike Gravel of Alaska, Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana and George McGovern of South Dakota, Sen. McGovern holds a clear lead over former Vietnam POW. Lee Thorsness after waging the most expensive campaign in South Dakota history, but Republicans have not given up hope of beating the 1972

presidential nominee. Also favored on Tuesday are Rep. John Culver of Iows and Attorney General Robert Morgan of North Carolina, the Democratic nominees to succeed retiring Democratic Sens. Harold E. Hughes and Sam J. Ervin jr.

Next, the Democrats are favored to take over as many as five Republican-held Senate seats. In Colorado, former McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart holds a commanding lead over Republican Sen. Peter H.

Dominick. Rentincky Gov. Wendel Ford, a Democrat, seems to have with-stood the closing rally of Sen. Marlow Cook and is favored to

pick up that seat. North Dakota's former Gov. William L. Goy has a similar edge over veteran Sen. Milton Young. Ex-Rep. Ed Edmondson, D-Okla, unsuccessful in a senate try two years ago, seems likely to make it in his second attempt, with Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon

the possible loser.
The Democrate fifth pickup could come in Florida, where former state Secretary of State Richard Stone has been running 15-20 points ahead of millionaire druggist Jack Eckerd, a Republican, in the battle to succeed Republican Sen, Edward J. Gurney, now under indictment on bribery and conspiracy charges. Only a low vote in Mr Stone's Miami base and a strong turnout in Mr. Eckerd's central Florida territory would seem likely to endanger Mr. Stone.

GOP Senators

On the Republican side of the Senate aisle, the only incumbents who can be counted reasonably sale are Jacob Javits of New York, Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Charles Mathias of Maryland and Richard Schwicker of Pennsylvania, The latter two have labor backing in their states, but some observers consider that even with that advantage, they are not immune from upset by their maverick Democratic challengers—Barbara Mikulski in Maryland and Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty in Pennsylvania.

Favored but not home free is Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who, like Mr. Mathias, has a woman challenger, State Sen. Betty Roberts Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., has fought his way back to the tossup category in his bitter

struggle with Rep. William R. Roy, D-Kan. publicans are slight favorites to hold two New England Senate seats where the Republican incombents are retiring. The latest polls in New Hampshire put Rep. Louis C. Wyman from 11 to 21 points aheads of John Durkin in the fight to succeed Sen. Nortis

Next door in Vermont, the latest public poll shows Rep. Richard Mallary, R-Vt., leading Patrick J. Leahy by 13 points for the sest vacated by Sen. George D. Alken, R-Vt.

The final two Senate races, in Utah and Nevada, give each party an even chance to take over the other's seat. In Utah, Rep. Wayne Owens, a Democrat, and Salt Lake City Mayor Jake Garn are virtually deadlocked in the latest polls. That seat is being DOLLS. relinquished by Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett.

In Nevada, where the retiree is Democrat Sen, Alan Bible, Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, a Democrat. took an eight-point lead into the closing week of the campaign against ex-Gov. Paul Laxalt, but vada, Philip W. Noel in Rhode overs, none of them up for observers think Mr. Laralt may Island, Richard P. Kneip in election this year, the Democratz have had the better of the clos-

are virtually assured a hefty ing exchanges on financial disclosure and campaign contributions and rate the race

Mills Race

The most celebrated House race in the country, involving House Ways and Means Committee an Wilbur D: Mills, D-Ark and Republican Judy Petty, seems likely to set the pattern of frus-tration for Repoblican chal-

lengers everywhere. Despite the optimism in Mrs. Petty's camp, published polls and iocal observers pick Mr. Mills to win again despite-or perhaps because of the publicity over the Tidal Basin incident.

There are exceptionally active Republican challengers against several other veteran Democratic representatives, including Wright Patman and Jim Wright of Texas. John Jarman of Oklahoma Claude Pepper of Florida and Frank Clark of Pennsylvania.

But generally speaking, any. survived the rigors of 1972 is safe. this year. The only two who mot be are Reps. John Flynt jr., of Georgia, and Frank Denholm of South Dakota, whose young, maverick, egghead Republican opponents have a chance

for headline-making upsets Of the five Democratic winners of special House elections earlier this year, three seem quite safe and the other two-Richard VanderVeen of Grand Rapids and Thomas A. Luken of Cincinnati

-are slight favorites. Republicans have a handful of opportunities for gains in the 28 districts where Democrats are retiring or where the incumbents -like Reps. Owens, Dorn, Culver and Roy-are moving up to statewide races. But Democrats are likely to find much richer pick-ings this year in the 24 House districts Republicans have left

A quick checklist of Republican representatives who may be defeated on Tuesday would in-

John Buchanan, Ala., Burt Talcott, Bob Mathias, Victor Vey-sey and Bob Wilson, Calif., James Johnson, Colo, Ronald Sarasin, Conn.; Ben Elsekburn, Ga.; and Samuel Young, Ill.

Also: Earl Landgrebe, Roger Zion, David Dennis and William Hudnut, Ind.; Wiley Mayne, Iowa; Marjoris Holt, Md., Paul Cronin, Mass.; Marvin Esch, Garry Brown and Robert Huber, Mich.; Gene Taylor, Mo.; Richard Shoop, Mont.; David Towell, Nev.; and John Hunt Charles Sandman, William Widnall and Joseph Maraziti, N.J.

Also: Manuel Lujan, N.M.; Angelo Roncello, and Carleton King, N.Y.; Earl Ruth, N.C.; Samuel Devine, Ohio; John Camp, Okla.; Albert Johnson, Pa.; Dan Kuykendall, Teum.; Alan Steel-man and Robert Price, Texas; Stanford Parris and William Wampler, Va., Vernon Thomson and Harold Froehlich, Wis.

The Women

While neither of the women running for the Senate is favored, several new women members are expected in the House of Representatives, where four of the 18 women incombents are retir-

Among the strongest women candidates for the House are Millicent Penwick, R-NJ., Martha Keys, D-Kan., Helen Meyner, D-N.J., Nina Miglioneco, D-Ala. Colleen O'Connor, D-Calif. Fran-Rysn, D-Ohio, Joann Saunders, D-Fis., and Gladys Spellman, D-

The only nonincumbent black congressional candidate given a real chance of winning this year is state Rep. Herold Ford of Memphis, Rep. Kuykendall's opponent.

In summary form, the statewide races that have shifted in the Republican direction in the last month include: The Arlzona governorship, where Democrat Raul Castro, seeking to become the first Spanish-surnamed governor in

the state's history, is now rated

no better then an even bet to

defeat Phoenix financier Russ Williams. A similar race in New Merico, where etate Sen. Jerry Apodaca, a Democrat, is trying to become the first Eispanic governor in 56 years, has also harrowed into a close battle with Joseph R. Skeen.

· The Idaho Senate race, where late surveys showing conservative Republican Robert L. Smith was on the verge of a "sleeper" upset of Sen. Frank Church, caused a suddenly aroused Sen. Church to attack Mr. Smith Friday as a man who had kept secret his own former support of Sen. Church and who was now "misrepresenting" "the senstor's record.

· The Senate race in Indiana. where Democrat Birch Bayh's seemingly comfortable lead over

Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar

veys, leaving Sen. Bayh only a narrow favorite for a third term. • The Kansas senatorial and gubernatorial battles Republican Sen, Bob Dole has at least pulled even with his challenger, Rep. William B. Roy, and state Sen-ate President Robert Bennett, a Republican, has come from far back to overtake State Attorney General Vern Miller, in the race

for governor.

• The North Carolina senatorial race. State Attorney General Robert Morgan, a Democrat, is still favored to succeed retiring Sen. Ervin, but a Republican bits, led by Gov. James Hols-houser and the uncertainty of voter turnout in Mr. Morgan's eastern North Carolina base, make this a possible upset.

• The Pennsylvania governorship, where incumbent Democrat Milton Shapp's early advantage was cut by adverse press comments on scandal charges in his administration and a heavy TV campaign by his well-finance ponent, Drew. Lewis. But Mr. Shapp has fired back hard in recent days and is favored to

win by a modest margin. . The South Carolina governorship, where Republican State Sen. James Edwards appears to have exploited the turnoll in Democratic ranks since nominee Charles Ravenel was ruled off the ballot for failing to meet the residency requirement, and is now given a narrow edge over the Democrats' substitute candidate. Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn. Mr. Ravenel has made a last-minute TV spot for Mr. Dorn. and some: Democrats hope that

may turn the tide, • The Tennessee governorship, where the planned late drive by former. White House aide Lamar Alexander, a Republican, appears to have erased the lead held by ex-Rep. Ray Blanton.

To Democrats

The statewide races that have shifted in the Democratic direc- Both Alaska battles. Sen. Mike Gravel appears to have

tional council of the John Birch Society, and Gov. William Egan s ploneer Alaska politician, has made up ground against Republican challenger Jay S. Hammond. the bearded conservationist who upset two former governors in the primary to become the GOP nominee and who once was 20 points ahead.

. The Maine governorship where Democrat George Mitchell has a 5.5-per-cent lead over Republican James Erwin in the final Bangor Daily News poll, with independent candidate James Long. ley still taking a fifth of the votes. · The Michigan governorship, where Gov. William Milliken, already hard pressed by Democrati Sander Levin, spent the last two days trying to decide whether to drop his lieutenant-governor running mate, state Rep. James Dammen, who was hit with serious

to stay with Mr. Dammen and his own re-election now is in jeopardy. • The Senate race in North Dakota, where ex-Gov. William Guy appears to have a clear lead over 76-year-old Republican Ser. Milton Young. A third candidate. James Jungroth, who has focused his fire on Mr. Guy, does not seem to be drawing away as many

conflict-of-interest charges on

Thursday, Gov. Milliken decided

votes as expected earlier. · The Senate race in Oklahoma, where ex-Rep. Ed Edmondson is now favored to defeat Sen Henry Bellmon. Mr. Edmondson had a 13-point lead in an Oklahoma Times poll of Oct. 22, and is benefiting from the landslide margin of Democratic gubernatorial candidate David L. Boren and from the vigorous campaigning of House Speaker Carl Albert who delivered a fiery speech backing Mr. Edmondson in reply to President Ford's Oklahoma City speech lashing at the Democratic

The Oregon Senate race where state Sen. Betty Robert has moved into a challenging position against Sen. Bob Pack wood and conceivably could scor an unset if Democrats vote their

Membership No Longer a Prime Issue

6 John Birchers Run for Congress

lesst six John Birch Society members are running for Congress this year, and two of them appear to be leading their op-

The two front-runners are Rep. John Rousselot, R-Calif., who is expected to be re-elected, and Dr. Larry McDonald, a Democrat rutining in a traditionally Demo-

Despite the society's continuing concern about Communism and possible : Communist : conspiracies,. membership does not appear to be the election issue it once was. Society spokesman John Mc-Manus says it is the largest field of society-member candidates to :

Early polls also indicated that Birch member C. R. Lowis, 57, an Anchorage mechanical contractor. might upset Sen. Mike Gravel D-Alaska, but Sen. Gravel appears since then to have built slight lead

ran at the same time.

Mr. Lewis, a Republican state senator, campaigns on the slogan. H: thinks like us." His campaign manager, Bill McConkey, says Mr. Lewis's membership in the Birchers' 30-man national

council is no drawback in Alaska. Good Plateful

"Except for the notion of a conspiracy behind every door, the Birch ideas make a pretty good plateful of food for people up here," Mr. McConkey told the Wall Street Journal But Mr. Lewis has made inflation his key issue. He also has attacked San. Gravel for allegedly supporting the legalization of marijuana and weekend fur-

loughs for criminals - charges Sen. Gravel has denied Sen. Gravel attacks the society as a "one-man dictatorship so-clety." But he adds, "I don't quarrel with people who join the John Birch Society. I have some very close friends who are John Birch

Opinion, sees the resurrence of candidates who are society members as a sign that "membership in the society doesn't have anywhere near the fear impact on voters that it had at one time." He said bis candidacy has focused on the fear of big government, rather than conspiracy

theories. Mr. Rousselot, 46, was first elected to Congress in 1960 but was defeated in 1963 when his society membership was an is He was re-elected in 1970 in conservative northwest Los Angeles County and has won by

sizable margins ever since. No Issue

His opponent this year, Paul Conforti, has not made the society an issue except to say that it is a special-interest group help-ing to fund Mr. Rousselot's cam-

Mr. McDonald, a 39-year-old Marietta, Ga., neurologist, is paired, ironically, with Republican Quincy Collins, a former Air Force colonel who was a North Vietnamese prisoner for seven years. Both conservatives, they differ mainly on how to control inflation --:

Mr. McDonald says end deficitspending and you end inflation. Mr. Collins calls that only a partial answer

Once again, Birch membership hasn't been a major issue. People understand that the John Birch Society is no more a political threat than the Catholic Church or Rotary Club," Mr. McDonald said. Floyd Paxton, 56, is making his fourth try for Congress in Washington state's fth District, but this is the first time he has won the Republican nomination. Also running in Washington is Gary Gage, running as a Republican in the 5th District against a veteran Democrat, Rep. Tom'-

plastic tabs that go around brez wrappers, has more money tha Rep. Mike McCormack, bu Democratic officials consider M McCormack's seat fairly safe ris McCormack's seat fairly safe ris Mr. McCormack says Mr. Pa: him for supporting program providing money for Aogell Obavis, the Black Panthers and Mr. McCormat ton prepared cartoons attackin

calls it a vicious distortion. "This is the type of campaig we thought we had flushed dow the drain with Watergate," ! charged.

harged.
But he has not ottacked M Paxton for being a Bircher. Mr. Paxton says that's because society predictions have con true and "that makes them sa Hey, these ding-a-ling Birche aren't ding-a-lings after all." Dr. John Grady, also a socie national council member, collect 130,000 signatures on a petitic and won a spot on the ballot f U.S. Senate in Florida again Democrat Richard Stone and R publican Jack Eckerd. The co 1 test is for the seat being vacat by GOP Sen, Edward Gurney, Although Mr. Grady is not giv

small town in the sugarca area, is confidently predicti victory. The John Birch Society tak its name from a man the found Robert Welch, says was killed

the post World War II Commun take-over of China, and who b been described as the first vict. of World War III. The society's booklets still wa members about Communist co pare for "planned famine." B McManus says it still operai stores for a membership estimat at between 60,000 and 100,000

Foley. Democrats consider Mr. Mr. Rousselot, once editor of ran week-long youth camps World Wheat Falling to Record Low

world wheat reserve will be down to 48.8 million metric tons by the time new crops are ready 1975, the lowest stockpile since in 1975, the lowest stocathle hance global record-keeping began 15 years ago, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday. Moreover, total grain supplies

including corn and other coarse grains used mainly as livestock feed-will be down more sharply than indicated five weeks ago, the department's foreign agricultural service said

The declines are the result of troubled harvests in many areas of the world this year, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union. The report said total grain output this year will be mated Sept. 34

about 916 million tons, down 17.4 million from the level esti-Almost all of the decline since then, the report said, resulted

from reduced hervests of live-

stock feed grain, mainly corn. The U.S. grain harvest was reduced almost 8 million tons since the Sept. 24 report, while the Soviet crop was down 5 million tons.

In its earlier analysis, the USDA estimated that world wheat sup-

Although down from the 6.3 million on hand at the beginning of stan harvest was expected to this season, the Sept. 24 estimate 200 million tons, down from 3 exceeded the scant reserve of 50.9 million held globally at the beginning of the 1873-74 wheat prospects the U.S. feed grain or CTOD YEAR.

for a year from now would be be 485 million tons. the smallest since the ESDA began compling world records in 1960-61. A spokesmen said no that other significant reduction accurate records of global stock-

tons, up slightly from 351.6 mill indicated on Sept. 24. But whe consumption was revised upwar meaning less will be on hand

speakers bureau and last summ

In its earlier analysis, the control of the soviet wheat crop sestimated that world wheat supplies remaining at the end of the at 90 million tons, unchang plies remaining at the end of the at 90 million tons, unchang the property of the soviet wheat crop sesting the sesting the soviet wheat crop sesting the ses 95 million tons. Counting oth crops such as peas, the total Ru million forecast earlier.

Although down from earli at 1529 million tons is the large Thus, the reduced wheat reserve in the world. U.S. wheat prof 46.8 million tons now indicated, duction this year is expected · Commenting on world crop pr

duction generally, the report se piles were kept before that. irelia and Argentina.

مكذا من الأمل

هنزاس الأمل

South Africa at the Crossroads

By John Platter

TOHANNESBURG (UPD ... With a speed born of necessity, white-ruled South Africa is unwelling a new foreign policy to African continent.

Its goal is détente with the black north and the future of 54 million people in 10 southern African nations will depend on its success. This, in turn, probably depends on two men, South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda,

Mr. Vorster inherited the Afrikaner leadership from the creator of racial apartheid, his predecessor, Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated.

The Prime Minister now has to reverse 26 years of policy based on racial segregation if the namatch the fresh liberal image his government is trying to project

His nation's four million stub-... born, comfortable white persons will not allow such a change to be made easily. Afrikaners traditionally have been steeped in Dutch Reformed Church teachings which have assured them that God is on their side.

Risks Ostracism

Similarly, Mr. Kaunda risks the estracism and scorn fellow African leaders handed Malawi President Hastings Banda when his country exchanged envoys with Pretoria and greeted Mr. Vorster on his only state visit abroad.

But in major addresses last week, both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kaunda said the road to peaceful change in southern Africa is open. The two men shrank from the racial confrontation most observers have said is mevitable, and they set the stage for initial con-

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads and has to choose now between peace and escalating conflict." Mr. Vorster said in Parliament at Cape Town. The price of confrontation would be high

too high for southern Africa." He committed himself to working toward a "United Nations of southern Africa" and then ranged over the issues which have made his country an outcast: South West Africa (Namibia), Pretoria's aid to Rhodesia against black nationalists, South Africa's home policies. In each speech flexibility and conciliation were im-

"This is the voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting," Mr. Passaunda said in Lusaka three: days later.

at Banff.

sherry casks.

different taste.

full-bodied.

months wrung promises of change in attitudes held sacrosance for more than two decades.

Portugal's imminent with drawal from Mozambique panid Angola has robbed South Africa of solid shields against black nationalist guerrillas incursions. South West Africa industry will share a 1,000-mile bondar with a black-governed Angola.

And the same frid attitude of the past to timests of expulsion from the UN has modified. This year's debates, which showed that South Africa does not have one active friend at the UN in New York prompted a conciliatory ech by the new ambassador,

Tough, self-sufficient, hitherto uncompromising, the Afrikaner leadership is asking the world for help and understanding

"If God wanted us to live with the black man, he wouldn't have made the black man," is the philosophy of Johanna Greyvensteyn, an Afrikaner grandmother. And although the Dutch Reformed Church lest, month changed course and said mixed marriages are physically possible," it said in the same paper that they are undesirable and un-

Mr. Vorster's predicament is how to resolve this dichotomy the demands of a hostile world and the intransigence of his own

people. He talks of having five Specifically, the new foreign policy offers a skeptical Africa the new deal of self-determination for the 800,000 people of South West Africa, abandoning former plans for partition into African and white homelands and ending eight years of defiance of UN and World Court rulings that South Africa's presence there is

Mr. Vorster is offering Africa pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, In his latest parliamentary speech he urged Mr. Smith to come to terms with black nationalists. "Now is the time for all who have infuence to bring it to hear to find a durable solution so that internal and external relations can be normalized," he said,

Mr. Vorster has offered, and shown, an impeccable cool with strict noninterference in neighboring Mozambique, where he has watched the installation of a Marxist-style -black nationalist government replacing the cooper-ative Portuguese. Throughout its stormy first months of new freedom, while whites have appealed to: Prefories intervention, he has reflexated his gov-

Dougal, Malcolm, Jock...

the whiskies that combine to make ours.

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different from all the others.

Two catalysts have hurried the arnment's goodwill toward the South Africans on and in six new Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) rulers and said that it was none of his business what policies they follow-

Tennous Hold

But Frelimo's tenuous hold on the country, and the racial clashes which still accompany the birth of the new nation, provide serious temptation for South Africa's military, the strongest south of the Sahara, which considers Mozambique easy prey.

Critics have called the new policy "Vorster's road to disaster" hut the Prime Minister's first reward came when the positive signals were sent back by Mr. Kaunda.

The Zambian leader has a record of compromise. He officiated at the successful peace talks ending the boundary dispute be-tween Kenya and Somalia in 1968 and more recently got the Por-tuguese and black nationalists talking together in his capital.

Nor does he overplay his hand, In his first response to Mr. Vorster he made the obvious minimum African condition that the South Africans withdraw their troops now helping Rhodesia fight black guerrillas based in

He made no additional demands and said little more except to reassure South Africans. "African countries will not take up arms against South Africa. The people of South Africa will face the primary task of shaping their own destiny," Mr. Kaunda

But he knows that without Pretoria's military aid, Rhodesia's white leaders will be pushed quickly toward a settlement favorable to that nation's five million blacks.

The possibility of a Pretoria-Lusaka, black-white axis still sound: farfetched. But an underplayed initiative from Lusaka brought it closer. Mr. Kaunda invited a personal friend and Afrikaner editor, Carl Noffke, to Lusaka for Zambia's 10th independence anniversary celebrations and they had a long talk. South African newsmen, especially. Afrikaners, have not been we'-

Mr. Noffke is an editor of the Pers or group of newspapers which have followed the doctrinaire apartheid line from the beginning and he returned to Johannesburg saying that the possibilities for detente were real. This will take many years, I am sure. But Kaunda is a visionary and in him we have an authentic and respected African leader with whom it will be pos-

Thanks Angus, Hamish, Alistair,

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John Vorster

discuss our problems honestiy. We should not rule out an eventual meeting between him and our Prime Minister,"

Economie Aid

Initially, South Africa will add to its foreign policy with renewed offers of economic aid for Mr. Vorster's "United Nations" of southern Africa, relying on the republic's gold-based wealth. Simultaneously, the South African government is making in-ternal concessions to its 16 million blacks in limited but prac-

Sport is leading the way. In the next soccer season African teams will be permitted to play whites, Indians and coloreds (mixed blood) in a national tournament. Two years ago that would have been unthinkable.

Black Africa will not be content with such concessions. But Mr. Vorster also is in a gamble and race for time to hand eight Bantustan black homelands their independence in an sttempt to have the world recognize the validity of whites, who consider themselves indigenous Africans too, wanting to control their own separate existence in a white "homeland."

Within two years he wants the most advanced of these Bantu-stans, the Transkei on the east coast, to apply for UN membership and go its own way as a separate nation. It will provide the world body with a difficult choice, because recognition would sanctify the practice of apartheid. Rejection would kill the

But South African leaders recognize that the region now is in a state of flux and that compromise will be necessary. They hope that admission, and the fresh dialogue, still may prevent racial conflict for the 10 nations

News Analysis

New Status of PLO Is Seen as Danger to Israeli Military

The prospect of a negotiated settlement

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT).—Israeli and American military sources say that Israel's military position appears to have worsened appreciably as a result of the decision by King Hussein of Jordan and other Arab chiefs of state to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The Arab leaders, in a meeting at Rahat, Morocco, last week, also called for the creation of an indenendent Palestinian state on the 5.900 square kilometers of the West Bank of the Jordan River. This territory, once Jordanian, is now occupied by Israel.

The net military effect, Israeli and American military sources agreed, would be to encourage the intensification of PLO guerrilla operations on the West Bank A senior Israeli official said that the prospect of a negotiated

settlement in the Middle East had receded and the risk of war increased as a result of the decisions at the Rabat summit

Blockade Anticipated

He referred not only to the anticipated increase in guerrilla operations but to strong indica-tions that the Arab states appear to be prepared to blockade Israel's Mediterranean ports.

The Israeli occupation forces on the West Bank are well armed and benefit from a highly orgaoperating among the Arabs who

in the Middle East had receded and the risk of war increased as a result of the decisions at the Rabat summit meeting.

make up 94 per cent of the region's 650,000 people.

These advantages may be offset in the future. The combat units of the PLO, according to Israeli Soviet equipment, along with Russian military and political guid-

The equipment begins with the AK-47, the Kalashnikov rifle, and ranges through machine guns and anti-tank and auti-aircraft missiles. The effect is to reduce Israeli counterinsurgency options Risking an aircraft worth \$4 million or a tank valued at \$500,-000 against one or two guerrillas armed with these missiles is hardly a fair trade, the Israeli sources pointed out.

They emphasized, too, that the training, discipline and combat effectiveness of the guerrillas have improved since they first came into prominence after the June 1967. Arab-Israeli war.

Shake-up of 1971

The rank and file are trained in Syria and some of the officers

have studied guerrilla tactics in the Soviet Union. Their defeat by the Jordanian Army in 1971 sulted in shake-ups that rid the guerrillas of many inefficient

Guerrilla tactics are expected to venture beyond sabotage, assassination and ambush. Experts on such operations believe that there will be a concentrated effort to infiltrate and win control of the West Bank's 500 villages and hamlets. The guerrillas already enjoy considerable support among the 60,000 refugees living in 23 camps on the West

The Rabat decisions, the sources contended, would enhance the PLO's political attraction among Palestinians, just as the influence of the Viet Cong increased in the summer of 1969 after the formation of Communist-controlled local governments in the greas held by the insur-

Rough terrain and a friendly Moslem population are factors favoring the opening of a guerrilla front similar to that in Northern Ireland. Active guer-

rilla operations on the West Bank, Israelis concede, would present problems far more serious than those posed when small groups of guerrillas cross into

northern Israel from Lebenon. The expectation among American experts on the area is that Israel must strengthen its occupation forces.

New State

A series of significant Arab successes could be followed by the establishment of a Palestinian state even if this "state" amounted to no more than a few dozen guerrillas on the run. But such a state could call for military assistance from the established Arab military powers Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Even Jordan, these sources said, might not be able to reject such an appeal in view of the fact that the West Bank was once Jordanian territory.

Arab intervention on the West Bank would pose a serious mili-tary threat to the heart of the country. The southern boundary of the territory runs just north of Jerusalem, while the forces the western boundary are within striking distance of Tel Aviv and the main highway north to Haife.

Any powerful Arab thrust across the West Bank could cut Istael in two.

The threat of intensified guerrilla war on the West Bank also is expected to accelerate Israel's effort to build military man-



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Can you tell the difference?

Page 8- Monday, November 4, 1974

The Last War?

"fifth war" in the Middle East. To be sure, they ascribe this impending conflict to a conspiracy between the United States and Israel, hut at the same time they deride Dr. Kissinger's proposals for moves toward peace. That the PLO should become, in effect, an extremist mouthpiece for all the Arab states is one of the effects of the organization's recognition by the Rabat conference. But this talk of a "fifth war" also has implications for another war which will be discussed in Rome, hegining tomorrow. And that war way well be, if it is lost, the world's last war. It is the war against

Against the shadows cast by the looming threat of massive starvation, and the political and economic strains which will be created by the global food crisis, the PLO's fifth war seems petty. Urgently at stake are more lives than the whole Palestinian population, and, ultimately, any semblance of world order. Yet the Palestine issue involves oil, and oil is critical for fertilizers in the production of food, and for fueling the engines that sow, reap and distribute grains. Oil has been, and may again be, used as a weapon against the United States. But the United States is a principal element in the

The chain of cause and effect that reaches from a representative of a political movement affecting a tiny bit of the world's surface to hungry families in vast areas of the Indian subcontinent and the edges of the Sahara is typical of the complexities facing the delegates to the world food conference

Spokesmen for the Palestinian Liberation in Rome. Some of the difficulties are huge Organization are talking helligerently of a and fundamental: How to assure great advances in the production of old staples, or to cultivate promising new ones; how to develop equitable methods of distribution in states where the machinery of government and transportation is raw, new and often inadequate: how to correlate population with food supplies, in regions where family planning is considered "genocide."

Then there are the widely assorted sets of priorities that each nation, or group of nations, has set up. In the Middle East, the Palestinian ouestlon bulks larger, now, than food: the European Common Market has been arguing about agricultural policies since its founding. And in the United States, with its vast food resources, with its government taking at least rhetorical initiatives in attacking the global problem, members of the government and elements of the national community are at odds about how that problem is to he approached.

The complexities are real. To condemn American farmers because they want bigher prices, while regarding the oil sheikhs as a kind of modern Robin Hood makes no more sense than to ignore the effect of the terms of trade and the depletion of a national resource on the oil-producing coontries. The plain fact is that unless all of these conflicting pressures can somehow be alleviated, if not resolved, the last war will he lost, and man's technology and philoprogenitiveness will exhaust the world's resources. This last war is the real challenge at Rome, to which the other tests of human rationality that flourish around the globe must somehow he subordinated.

Why Drive Jamaica to the Wall?

Countries like Jamaica and Goyana are sometimes cailed "oil blackmailers" for ralsing taxes on their exported hauxite. But this is unfair and unkind. They have not suddenly withheld their product or quadrupled their prices; they are not hanking billions. On the contrary, they are friendly neighbors with desperately high unemployment rates and desperately low reserves, trying to cope with the souring prices of essential imports, principally fuel and food, by getting a larger return on their principal export, bauxite. Precisely here, however, they bump into the hard fact that their hauxite is mostly owned and controlled by foreignersa handful of American corporations and a Canadian one. This deepens their frustrations and makes them ache to reclaim control of their national destinies from corporate headquarters in New York.

other commodities-are currently locked in disputes with their corporate guests. Typically, the countries wish to rewrite, to their own advantage in profit and pride, the terms of agreement made with the corporations in slacker political and economic circumstances years 230. The companies vary in their attitude, some threateningly flexing their influence over the countries' access to new investments, loans and markets and some bending more intelligently. An example of the latter is Kaiser Aluminium. Though it is protesting new higher taxes, it has saluted Tamaica's decision to boy some symbolic Kaiser shares on the New York stock ex-

change—taking the decisions as a step which enhances common corporate-country interests-and it is taking a sympathetic approach to Jamalca's effort to buy hack the land where the mines are.

If there is any good answer to corporatecountry disputes, it must be first of all in just such timely and meaningful demonstrations of corporate good will. These gestures facilitate accommodation on the part of a beset local government and tend to deter the heightened political confrontations that develop when the American government comes openly to the side of an emhattled corporation. Exactly this sort of detachment is recommended in a major new report on U.S.-Latin ties by the business-oriented Center for Inter-American Relations. The report calls for repeal of the provocative Nixon policy of halting direct aid and blockdevelopment-hank loans to countries Jamaica ond Guyana-and, of course, 3 which don't offer "prompt, adequate and good number of other countries producing effective" compensation for expropriated properties. Interestingly enough, the report is signed by some of the same former Nixon administration officials who write that policy. In a number of its recommendations, the report offers welcome indications that the American husiness community is wising up to new Latin political realities. There are some signs that the Congress is moving toward a more enlightened distinction hetween corporate and national interests, too. After all, it can do neither the United States. nor its corporations good to drive small, poor countries like Jamaica and Guyana to the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Semi-Summit

evidently was a sweet-sour affair, with as SALT and other issues. Secrecy surrounds many negative as positive aspects; but the overriding factor appears to have been a Kremlin conclusion that Moscow can do business with Gerald Ford.

most critical Soviet-American negotiationsand, especially, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II)-have been in a state of sospension because of the Soviet evaluation of the American political situation. Moscow's weit-and-see attitude in the last months of the Nixon administration took the form of encouraging talks but refusing to negotiate-by rejecting even the slightest concession on SALT H. In recent months, the Soviet Union has sought evidence that President Ford was willing-and able-to continue the Nixon-Brezhnev détente, on the "irreversibility" of which Mr. Brezhnev was said to have staked his political future.

Mr. Ford's ability to deliver congressional support for the trane concessions Moscow wants above all-in return for emigration concessions by the Kreonlin-probably has heen the decisive factor in opening the way

The Brezhney - Kissinger semi - summit for resumption of serious negotiations on the nature of the projected compromise that Mr. Kissinger publicly described as providing "a reasonable chance" for negotiating a 10-year comprehensive agreement on strategic offensive weapons before the end of 1975. For seven months, starting last March, the But what was said suggests that a hasis for negotiation is within sight.

> An attempt now is to be made to limit all strategic offensive delivery systems, landbased missiles, submarine-based missiles and combers and, in addition, to restrain new technology. The United States leads in bombers, MIRV warheads and technology, the Soviet Union in numbers of missiles. This asymmetry has blocked an agreed negotiating approach.

> Overall, the two sides are effectively equal, despite disparities. Achieving an agreed limit for the totality of force on each side may thus prove less difficult than placing equal limits on any individual element.

> A new upward spiral in the arms race Is certain unless an agreement is reached. That negotiation for such an accord now appears likely is encooraging news.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1839

LONDON-The committee of American ladies which has undertaken the outfitting of a hospital shop for South Africa is working with a will. Each day brings trash adherents to the movement; each buttle, each fresh list of wounded-and a look one appeared todaystrikes being to the hearts of the Anglo-Sation race. Lady Randolph Churchili is the chauman of the group.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1921

NEW YORK-Four days of "martyrdom" were eogush for Mr. Earl Carroll, the producer of the "Vanities of 1922." who today was released from his emewhat voluntary confinement in the Tomos after putting up \$300 bail. Orimnally Mr. Carrell had refused to furnish bail following his armignment on a charge of enhibiting indecent photos in the lobby of the 2 usic Eox.



Doing Unto Others as...

By C.L. Sulzberger

terrible anti-Hitler war, with

imperial zone. It was also incon-

itself involved in intricate negotia-

tions simed at limiting not only the armament of others but itself.

These are all demonstrable

celvable that Eussia would get

PARIS-For years theoreticians have been arguing about the prospects of Soviet Russia developing a freer society as it be-comes, with the steady increase of outside contacts, more "bour-geols" in its outlook. What nobody seems to realize is that this has already happened.

I don't mean to say that the U.S.S.R. can boast that it has an open and representative form of government today or an untrammeled way of life. Yet, as Nov. 7 comes along—the great national holiday and anniversary of Lenin's revolution—one can look back on the 21 years that have elapsed since Stalin's death and note extraordinary changes.

An entire generation has matured while the oppressive concentration camps described by Solzhenitsyn in his "Gulag Archipelago" were dismantled; an underground literature called "sa-mizdat" has become a feature of the intellectual landscape and an autarkic economy is being slowly, gradually tied to the rest of the

This is not freedom any more than three-dimensional reality was represented by those shadows visible to the inhabitants of Plato's famous care. Yet freedom as the Greek philosopher would have been the first to proclaim was an ideal that could only be approached but never achieved. This is even true, ultimately, for the West as for the East; although our broad system is certainly still far more humane.

The point is the change that has been accomplished, if one looks back vertically through time, rather than at negative comparisons that remain, if one looks around horizontally in space. From Stalin through Malenkov through Khrushchev to Brezhnev there has been immense altera-

It would be self-delusion to imagine this alteration is now tending to ideological convergence between a so-called capitalist system (which is no longer capitalist) and a so-called Communist system (which has never even claimed to be Communist—yet). However, what seems impossible today might well prove realizable two generations hence.

Russia, as a superpower, now unabashedly admits the need to increase its industrial and agricultural production. There is more and more acknowledgment among certain Soviet intellectuals of the importance, in such a search, of catering to humanity's individualistic traits.

Dictatorship is certainly not the answer. Although Stalin's brutally-imposed administration built a military-industrial complex that saved the U.S.S.R. in World War II, toe human cost was appalling, as has been admitted since

Khrushchev's time. Sialin destroyed the Russian agricultural system and replaced with absurd methods. Today's Soviet leadership realizes it would be ridiculous to return to the previous pearant economic order but recognizes that improvements on what now exists must be produced in order to feed the na-

When I first visited Moscow in 1541 it was impossible even to contemplate that a journalist could transmit news with the slightest hint of freedom. Sources were bureaucrats or official newspapers. Censorship was absolute. Dispatches first had to be epproved and stamped. Phony as information and statistics were, that was the criminat allowed a visitor's mental mill.

Apart from the comparative improvement in life's quality and comfort, there has now been a great shift in its style. The youngsters with tape-recordings foreign music plucked off broadcasts that today are hardly originally imposed by Soviet tanks ever jammed represent a far cry (except the sad Czechoslovakian from the sullen survivors of the regime which is a special cir-

their grim determination merely to survive, their hell-bottomed trousers and imposed intellectual It was inconceivable 21 years ago that any group of people could emigrate freely from the Soviet heaven—whether they or their champions abroad wished or not. It was inconceivable that trade accords with Moscow could global power balance. have any major meaning because of the Kremlin's determined search for autarky in its own

Russia peddles peace and light to already doing to the West?

facts and perhaps they are in-sufficiently pondered in the West. Yet they are certainly observed with quiet satisfaction in Communist East Europe whose governments are no longer those

cumstance), East Europe seeks with quiet persistence to improve its independence of the Kremlin in any possible field. While West Europe mutters disconsolately about the dangers of being "Pinlandized" during an era of detente, East Europe prays precisely such will become its own eventual conditton. This is important in the

After all, Moscow hopes that NATO will in the end dissolve as all sense of fear vanishes while the West. Is it not possible to direct such objectives two ways? Can Washington do to the Soviet bloc internally what Moscow is

After the U.S. Voting-Change in the Equation

By David S. Broder

DENVER -- We are not a bunch of little Hobert Humphreys." That comment by the likely Democratic winner of the 1974 Colorado Senate race, former Mc-Govern campaign manager Gary Hart, may be the most important advice to keep in mind when reading Tuesday's election returns.

When the Democratic victories —like Hart's expected victory over Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R) come rolling in, the tendency will be to compare the new Congress to those elected in the previous Democratic landslide years of 1964, 1958 or even the early New Deal

Each time in the past when Democratic majorities in the House and Senete approached the two-thirds margin, the result has been the passage of a spate of social legislation. Social security, minimum wage, federal aid to education, Medicare and a hundred other Democratic programs all resulted from elections like the one that is likely to occur this year. So logic would seem to dictate

the same equation: Big Demo-cratic majorities equal big new federal programs.

The guess here is that forecast will prove wrong.

Few Vetoes

For one thing to pass big social programs, the Democrats have always needed not only swollen congressional majorities but con-trol of the White House. That they will not have. Unless they suddenly convert Jerry Ford into a hig-spending programmatic lib-eral, which he has never been, the congressional Democrats will find that the more activist they become, the more presidential vetoes they will draw.

Following the 1958 election, when they had their last big offyear victory, the Democrats produced a slew of social and economic proposals. These programs formed the platform of the Kennedy campaign and eventually found their way into law in the

But the history is worth recalling. In 1959 and 1960, Demo-crats had 282 seats in the House and 64 in the Senate, just about what people are predicting for the new Congress. Their new social programs drew down 44 yetoes from President Eisenhower.

And that supposedly "vetoproof" Congress was able to over-ride the Eisenhower vetoes only

The lesson is plain. Democrats need their own president to pass significant social programs. But there is a deeper reason to doubt that the next two years will see a surge of new federal programs. That is that the country is still in an essentially conservative, political mood. The voters are expressing their distaste for Republican scandals and economic mismanagement: they are not Society days.

On the contrary, the glut of legislation Lyndon Johnson shoved through Congress in 1965 and 1966 consoling or disappointingconsumed almost everyone's appe-

tite for more federal programs The eight years since then har produced a growing skepticism about the ability of governmen to manage such programs success fully—a feeling that the bureau cracles on the Potomac have hi off more than they can chew, and that government is costing mor then it is worth. .

A Distaste

Democrats running for Congress this year are aware of that dis taste for big government-anmost of those who have a chang to be elected have adapted the rhetoric accordingly. As Congres sicoal Quarterly pointed out is a recent roundup, Kansas Secai candidate William R. Roy (D) brags that in the House "I har never voted for spending bills i excess of tax revenues," and Ar kansas Senate candidate Dal Bumpers (D) says that "I se no reason why the United State government can't operate on the same basis that the state of Arkansas does, and that is that you just don't spend more that you take in."

The only big new federal program that seems to comman broad popular support is nationa health insurance. And this fall one could hear strong criticism of the "vast. unnecessary bureau cracy" embodied in the Kenned health bill, not only from Repub licans but from Utah Democratic senatorial candidate Wayne Owens, who happens to be Ter Kennedy's former staff assistant

Nor is this mere rhetoric. A Gary Hart's quotation suggests many of the younger Democrat who may come to the new Con gress see themselves as distinctl different from the Humphrey Ne Deal-Pair Deal-Great Society if erals, whose response to almost any problem, real or imagine was to create a new federal pro gram and agency.

"I have not moved left or right Hart insists, "but I have mon beyond some of the old liber. solutions that have been tri and failed."

These men and women a. critics of higness, whether in thprivate economy or governmen They argue for antitrust law e forcement, rather than feder regulation of business and indu try, and see more bope for red tributing income through the t system than through a new ge eration of social welfare prograr-Few oppose, and many are comitted to broadened forms federal aid designed to encour. state and local initiatives,

It is true, on the other has that many of them have be financed and aided by organiz labor in their campaigns, and their congressional careers sta in a time of deepening unemple ment, they may be driveo espouse New Deal-style econon programs,

But most of the new Democ coming to Washington "are a a bunch of little Hubert Hu phreys," and that fact-wbetl worth bearing in mind,

Ford's First Three Months

By James Reston

in the White House, President Ford must be aware that the vast majority of his fellow countrymen wish him well and yet are deeply worried about the economic condition of the nation, and vaguely disappointed in his approach to their problems. It would be wrong to say that

he is in trouble with the people, or that he has lost their confidence, but he has not convinced them that his policies are equal to their anxieties, or even thet he has used his time to concentrate on the main issues. The main issues are clear and

have very little to do with the party arithmetic in the Congress, which has been his main concern for the last month. The issues have been defined in the price index and the unemployment re-ports of his own official depart-

· The unemployed in America numbered 5.5 million in October,

—Letters—

Abuse of Power

Speaking of dirty tricks and abuse of power. Congress is giving us a prolonged display of both in its partisan political treatment of Mr. Rockefeller, If only the members of Con-

gress applied the same standards themselves that they require of those they must confirm, the public might have more respect. believe the public is tired of the hypocritical "Holier Than Thou" political inquisition Mr. Rockefeller is being subjected to by the Senate Pules Committee, chaired by Sen. Howard Can-

These men seem to have no fear (as many do) of discouraging good, benest, talented people from accepting public service in any position that requires congressional confirmation. A Mr. Milcuetonst might be more easily confirmed but the country doesn't need that type at this point in time!

D. A. CURRAN. Washington,

. Unemployment among bluecollar workers went up from 6.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent in October, and among blacks from 9.8 per cent to 10.9 per cent, and if you take into account the people who are working part-time involuntarily but are listed as "employed," the unemployment rate would be 6.5 per cent, the worst in over a decade.

· Meanwhile, back at the supermarket check-out counters. prices have kept going up just before the election, as if the price index had been organized by the Democratic National Committee, and the word from Henry Kissinger in Iran, or wherever is, indicates the prospects of higher prices for oil and more trouble between Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East.

Nobody blames Ford personally for these difficulties. He in-herited a revolution in the price of world raw materials, a spectacular budget deficit from the war and welfare policies of Nixon and Johnson, and a burden of inflation, of debt and trade almost beyond calculation or even imagination.

In short. Ford was confronted by a wholly new situation of simultaneous infletion and recession at home, and subtle ambiguous and dangerous economic and strategic problems abroad. The members of his cabinet, the ambassadors of the nations in Washington, have all been watching how he would deal with these problems.

He has dealt with them in very human and traditional terms. He is a natural and open man; Therefore, he has trusted the Congress and the press and made himself available and said what he thought. He has been a partisan man for 25 years: Accordingly, he has campaigned for his party, as if he were still the Republican leader in the

He is a loyal and sympathetic person: Therefore, he understood the tragedy of Nixon and pardoned him, and kept most of the Nixon staff and cabinet in his

WASHINGTON—Looking back 6 per cent of the total work force, service. But while all this is they are as divided as For over his first three months in the White House, President in almost three years. service. But while all this is they are as divided as For over his first three months in almost three years. service. But while all this is they are as divided as For over his first three months in almost three years. lems of the nation and the world go on, and the major criticism of Ford's first three months is that he has not organized himself or his administration to deal with them.

Key Questions

Ford is popular, precisely because he is so open and different from Nixon. He has that long, easy, loose American athletic stride and genuine approach to the American people. Even after he cut up the Democrats in his campaign speeches, they still like him personally. But his policies don't meet his problems, and even the members of his cabinet don't know where he

Nobody questions Ford's motives or his objectives, but the feeling in Washington is that his administration is slack and dis-persed. He has been off on the political circuit, Kissinger has been off around the world, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is now going off to Europe—all be-fore they have gathered them-selves together and sorted ont their priorities.

is going, or who's going with him.

The Democrats are no better. They may well have an even more dominant control of the Congress after the election, but

give some direction to the fut What he has lacked in th first three months is a realizat of his own strength. The coun was sick of partisan politics, a longed for unity and directs

and hoped that Ford would p vide both. His great opportunity, at Nixon, was to restore a sense decency, which he has done, sto give a sense of order after age of violence and fact:

which he has not yet done.

Maybe after the election i the publication of the unempl ment figures, he will get do finally to the realities. For m than a generation, the America people have lived through w and depressions, partisan squ bles and political corrupt There is, therefore, now for some simple honesty the top, and a cabinet of in ligent and chiective men, burdened by the prejudices the past.

But Ford has not yet provi this sense of a new beginning his first three months. He tried to deal with a revolut ary situation with the old to and with traditional partisan guments, and it is not work either for himself, his party. the country.

Chairman in Hay Whitney

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberge

Publisher Robert T. MacDonald

Editor

Managing Editor Murray M. Weiss George W. Bates Ray Verger, Assistant Managing Editor.





that the minimum unit investors can buy is \$2,000.

However, in the fifth year, the bonds become defachable and can be traded separately. Moreover, investors will have the option

of redeeming their bonds in the

maturity. The coupen rate for both maturities is expected to be 10.25 per cent and the offering

Underwriters expect the issue to sell well, especially considering that five-year Eurodollar bank certificates of deposit can be bought at a yield of only 9.53

per cent. Perhaps of interest to European

investors is an offering in the United States of \$50 million of

the European Coal and Steel

Community's five-year notes in

late November.

A specialized type of interna-

ional issue is the 5-million Kuwaiti dinar, five-year offering of Ireland through a syndicate led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. Final terms were to be set Sun-

day, a normal working day in Kuwait, but a 9-per-cent cou-

pon rate and offering price of

So far this year, the equivalent

of shout \$118 million of such Kuwaiti dinar notes have been

placed internationally. Many

European analysis now consider the increasing participation of Arab investment institutions in:

the Eurobond market as a new

source of strength for the market.

In the first 10 months of this

par was expected.

price par.

uromarket

emand for Bonds Rises Sharply is Short-Term Interest Rates Pro-

By William Ellington

NDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).— finance Prances former African colonies.

The issue consists of equal amounts of six six eight year notes. For the first five years, the notes are attached, meaning Eurobond market is suffertrom a new, and perhaps wel-, complaint—a shortage of

is development contrasts ly with the past 18 months when investors were selling s most of the time to buy ry-market instruments be-

short-term interest rates w that short-term rates have ed substantially, the process reverse. And dealers, who trimmed their inventories to nimum, clearly do not have end As a result, they have marking prices up drastical-

avoid losing what is left of

inventories. restor appetite for new Euroissues has become voracious. example, a \$15-million adian) option maturity isof the City of Quebec rose 04 bid, 106 offered during week before profit-taking ned the price Friday to 103-

e notes, which give investors option of redeeming in five or any year thereafter until were offered Oct. 10 at par ng 10.75 per cent.

nilar enthusiasm can be for notes denominated in e currencies, Underwriters ct for example, that a 400on Luxembourg franc, sevenissue for the European Innent Bank at par bearing er cent is already oversold.

gh technically subscriptions not yet closed. heduled for offering is a \$15on option maturity issue of Centrale de Coopération

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Prior Week 220.3 \$75,848,000 \$132,738,000 2,886,000 195,954 8,645,000 546,381 Oct. 19 Latest Week 228.5 1972 Commodity index
*Currency in circ.
*Total leass
Steel prod. (tons).
Auto production.
Daily oil pr'd (bbis)
Frank car it dines. 187.5 \$68,986,000 \$110,684,000 2,915,000 219,646 \$131,944,000 2,850,000 Frant car l'dings *Elec Pwr. kw-br, . 34,927,000

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

84,187,000 4,874,000 125,1 Unemployed 5,312,000 Ind'sti Produ. 125.5
*Personal Income \$1,174,000,000 \$1,165,296,000 \$1,888,400,000 \$290,600,000 \$285,400,000 150.2 125.5 Money supply . \$281,100,600 Cames price index. 151.9 Castrein controts, 187 170 182 1972 \$134,731,000 \$114,967,000 \$3,8307,000 \$6,642,000 \$9,835,800 \$6,019,800 Mitr's inventories. \$139,247,000
Exports \$3,370,000
Imports \$9,501,800

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100, imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce, Money supply is total currency outside benks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board, Business failures compiled by Dm & Brasdrivet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

E-Estimated

year, a total of \$1.377 billion of new Eurobond issues have been floated. That amount is probably less than the volume of sinkingfund purchases so far this year.

Consequently, if it is assumed that Arab institutions have been taking about one-third of all new issues, the supply and demand equation looks decidedly positive as far as bond prices are con-cerned, some analysis contend.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)

Oct. 31: 11.52 %, Oct. 23: 11.51 %. Industrials (7-15 Years) Oct. 31: 11.70 %, Oct. 23: 11.94 %. Industrials (3-7 Years) Oct. 31: 8.85 %, Oct. 23: 8.87 %. Market Turnover

The U.S. Economic Scene

Ailing Auto Industry Woes Could Spread

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Despite some unfavorable economic developments, the New York Stock Exchange managed to make a

At the end of trading Friday the Dow Jones industrial average

was ahead 29.09 points for the week and finished at 665.28. In the

Most major groups of stocks rose last week. The strongest were the blue chips, glamour stocks and sugar issues. The sugar stocks, including Amstar, Sucrest, Amalgamated and Holly, benefited from

further increases in sugar prices last week. The price of sugar has risen 300 per cent within the last year and 25 per cent during October.

ments. These included the report that the government's index of leading husiness indicators fell 2.5 per cent in September, its biggest monthly drop since June, 1951, and the announcement by the Agricul-

ture Department that farm prices rose 4 per cent in the month ended Oct. 15. Food prices have been blamed for fueling inflation. Inflation

and high interest rates have been called the main culprits in the

Another depressant was the report on Thursday that the nation's money supply in the week ended Oct. 23 fell \$2,1 billion.

declines in interest rates and considerable bargain hunting plus short

Helping to spur the market was investor expectations of further

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Last week's uptrend occurred despite some negative news develop-

strong advance last week in moderate trading.

preceding week the Dow fell 18.69 points.

By Thomas E. Mullanev

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT),-The American automotive industry, once the beliwether of the nation's mighty industrial machine, has been enmeshed in a progressively worsening recession for the last 12 months without exerting any major impact on the rest of the domestic economy. Now, however a, significant change may be evolving—and it could spell trouble for the myriad businesses and individuals linked directly or indirectly to the fortunes of the

Very simply, the business climate seems to be deteriorating for the auto companies almost day-by-day, with further sales de-clines, production cutoacks, employee layoffs, plant closings, reduced capital spending, and the gloomy possibility of more of the same in the weeks ahead.

In years past, such bad news from Detroit would have created real havoc in the whole business world because their ripple effects would have been felt by a host of supplier industries and individuals almost immediately. Any political pressures would have become intense for actions to stem the tide,

This time-so far, at least-the ripples have not spread very broadly because the steel, ahmi-num, glass, fabric and other supplier industries for autos have been enjoying a peak demand for their products from many nonautomotive customers in a shortage-plagued economy. And laidoff auto workers fare much better than other unemployed persons, with their 95 per cent of normal pay while idle, under the supplemental unemployment benefit program won in their wage negotiations some years ago.

Oct. 31 Oct. 25 If the devastating low auto Cedel \$95.2 mil, \$135.5 mil, sales volume in late September Enroclear \$135.3 mil, \$153.6 mil, and early October (when the new

1975 models were being taken at an annual rate of only 6.5 million units) were to hold much longer, it would be disastrous for the auto industry and for the whole

Has the auto industry lost its pre-eminent position in the American economy? Not really, though its importance has diminished somewhat in relation to other sectors. But it is still big and important, employing some 750,000 workers itself and providing a livelihood, in normal circumstances, for an estimated 13 million job. in allied business, according to its trade association.

ordinarily accounts for almost one-sixth of the gross national product Many of the supplier companies

have caught up fairly well with their overall demand and may be much more vulnerable to declining orders from Detroit. The key question is whether the auto industry has reached, or is close to, the bottom in its busi-ness decline. Analysts are divided

industry itself-normally supremely optimistic—displays a great The biggest deterrent to new-

Sales in Net 100s High Low Last Chige

on the answer. And even the auto

been the sharp rise in the cost of a vehicle. Partly because of federally mandated safety and emission equipment, the price of a new car now is about \$1,000 higher than it was a year ago.

What can the government do. and what should it do, nt this time to help an industry that admittedly is so important in a con-sumer-oriented economy? What can the anto industry itself do?

Unfortunately, in the short run there is little in the way of direct actions that the government can take, unless it agrees to postpone or relax some emission and safety standards.

There are no excise taxes to be removed such as Detroit has requested. There were in mid-1971, when the new economic game plan of President Nixon called for elimination of the 7 per cent excise levy on oew cars to spur consumer spending. That move proved to be a big tonic for a sluggish economy at that time.

The best hope now is that Washingtoo persists in a program to get the overall rate of infla-tion down so that consumers have more disposable income and greater confidence. And it must push for greater supplies of energy aod lower costs for it. Any drastic easing of credit would be inad-visable because of its inflationary

For its part, the auto industry will have to go forward with additional cost-reduction programs and perhaps a "hard sell" program to dispel the twin fears that have gripped potential customers -concern over the high price of new cars and over the feasibility of the new anti-pollution devices. With the price of used cars remaining high, the industry should be able to capitalize on the value of trade-ins in reducing the outlay for a new car.

Sales in Ner 100s High Low Last Chigo

nomique, a French agency, among other things, helps iEW YORK (AP) — Weakly Over the inter Industrials giving the high, low I les bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All unotations supplied by the floral Association of Securities Designs, are not actual transactions but, are presentalive interdedler prices at which so securities could have been sold, loss do not include retail markup, wirkdown or commission.

or commission, olied by NASD.

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Discountly 2 90e | 22 | 36 | 34 | 35 | +114 |
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MFY Ind .16
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MSI Data Corp
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MacMillSloed 2
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Masmae Energy

Over-Counter Market Sales in . Nat 100s High Low Last Cirge

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices, helped by the prospect of still lower short-term rates, advanced last week to continue their month-long rally.

market's malaise this year.

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vi—In benkruptcy ar receivership of being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies in—Fareign Issue subject to laterest equalization law.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

If you're a U.S. businessman based abroad you need a multinational bank just as much as your company does.

Being an executive committed to working outside the U.S. may offer an exciting life. But there are realities to be considered. Such as how to handle your finances when you have ties both in the States and in whatever country happens to be your home at present.

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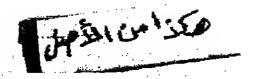
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American Exchange | MoustOff M 661,500 29% 24% 28%+3% 2 Volume: 9,781,900 chares. Year to date: 397,836,712 chares. Issues traded in: 1,318. Advances: 465; declines: 467; New higher 33; new lower 86. Market Averages +29.09 + 7.27 + 1.31 + 8.73 Standard & Poor's 73.90 70.09 75.88 + 3.76

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Foreign Bonds

Bank Stock Onotations (Closing prices of the week's trading.) Sankamarica

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International Bonds (A meekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.) Units of Account DM Basis 90 94 52 93 93 93 93 92 95 65 94 100 95 95 Casa Mezzogiorno 6½-78
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CCA 6½-80
CCA 7-84 OFE 642-79
Communantès Urb \$-85...
Crédit Nat. 8-85...
CUF 674-77
Denmark (Eingd.) 5-25
LS.B. (Irl.) 842-85
Escom 7-70
Escom 842-86 Fomento 54-78
Grester 54-84
Imetran 6-78
Manitoba 7-89
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Norges Kommunalb. 74-86.
Rorth Scot. 8-84
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To the Holders of

Argentine Republic Floating Rate Notes 1977

in accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending April 30, 1975 as eleven and three-quarters percent (11%%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon

Dated: November 4, 1974

Bankers Trust Company. Fiscal Agent



News Analysis

Two Roads for Economists, the Real and the Theoretical

By Leonard Silk NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT) .-The economics profession is caught in a paradox: The worse

economic policy is, the worse the state of the economy; but the worse the economy, the more people turn to economists for solu-tions; and the more society turns solved problems, the greater the sense of dissatisfaction and inadequacy within the economics

This was the paradox that hung over the newly formed Eastern Economic Association recently at its inaugural convention in Albany, N.Y. In a special panel on "Economics for the Fourth Quarter of the 20th Century," several leading economists tried to divine where both the world and the discipline of economics ars heading.

Prof. James Tobin of Yale, a member of the Council of Eco-nomic Advisers under President John Kennedy, said that the agenda for economics derives from two inspirations—first, "exoge-nous" sources, i.e., troubles in the real world, such as wars, lines at gasoline stations or double-digit inflation, and second, "endoge-nous" sources, i.e., the internal momentum of the science or nonscience of economics itself.

Too Much Attention If economists pay too much atoutside problems, they run the risk of being faddish; if they concentrate too much on their internal intellectual problems, they gers of a nuclear holocaust

run the risks of growing increas-ingly esoteric and irrelevant.

Prof. Tohin suggested that a Prof. Robert Solow of the Mas-"golden age" occurs for economics whenever there is a convergence sachusetts Institute of Technology put it, poses a dilemma for economists—whether to have of the external and internal agenda. Such a convergence occurred

at the end of the 18th century and early part of the 19th century, when "external" political and business controversies over international trade, economic development and the protectionist "corn laws" in Britain coincided with "internal" development of the theory of markets by the economists.

Another "golden age" economics occurred in the 1930s, when the Great Depression came, together with the theories of John Maynard Keynes on how the economy as a whole functions and Simon Kuznets's statistical work on national income.

Is another "golden age" for economics ahead, in the fourth quarter of this century?

Professor Is Dubious Prof. Tobin was doubtful. There is a lot of excitement among the economic theorists—especially the young ones-about highly abstract matters that seem more and more remote from the real-world prob-lems that overlap economics and other disciplines: the population explosion, the shift of power to the oil-producing states, the growing conflict between the poor dustrialization and hunger, threats to the environment, exhaustion of nonrenewable resources, dan-

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European Currency Units

Luxembourg Francs

French Francs

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more and more to say about less and less, or whether to have less and less to say about more and For his part, Prof. Solow chose the former alternative, and sug-gested that it would be better for economists to aspire to be competent technicians—like plumbers, or, as Lord Keynes once put it,

This divergence between the

external and internal agenda, as

like dentists. But it is a choice that an increasing number of economists now regard as a "cop-out" from world's really important

Growing Isolation Prof. Daniel Fusfeld of the University of Michigan said there was a growing isolation of the people who make politico-economic decisions from the economists, who brought it upon them-

selves by their lack of realism. For instance, he noted, there is great concern among the economists over the recycling of Arab oil profits, to the complete neglect of what he termed the real story: How one elite rips off another, and how the second elite defends

Prof. Robert Heilbroner of the New School for Social Research said he saw five major issues that call for fresh thinking by the economists:

• Inflation, "a chronic malady of industrial systems in which markets play a central role."

· Population and the environment, and the need for planning, priorities and control, to prevent an environmental catastrophe.

· Corporate power, especially

Russia Offers **Portugal Some Economic Aid**

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT).— The government yesterday said it was ready to offer economic assistance to the new government in Portugal "with regard for available resources." The offer was made by Presi-

dent Nikolai Podgorny in a meeting with a visiting Portuguese government delegation headed by Communist party chief Alvaro

In reporting the meeting, the press agency Tass did not specify what sort of assistance was being offered. However, the Portuguese delegation is reported to be seeking grain and meat to help re-solve food shortages at home.

The qualification in the Soviet offer suggested that Moscow might not be in a position to meet Lisbon's requests for grain. The Russians have recently pur-chased grain from the United States and Australia, although the Soviet leaders have predicted not a bad harvest."

Tass reported that both sides had expressed a desire to develop mutually advantageous cooperation." The two countries recently established diplomatic relations.

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ

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NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

GAS TURBINES

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of soliciting international blds for the supply, erection, testing and putting into operation of an electric power station, with a total capacity of 68 MW, equipped with gas turbines, and located in Ghannouch.

For the realization of this project a loan has been negotiated with an international finance organization.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids shall deposit either fifty (50) Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency, and the tender documents will be sent either directly through the mail or may be obtained from the Head Office of STEG (Equipment Division, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis -TUNISIA), beginning November 4, 1974.

The date for opening the bids is set for the 15th January, 1975, at 4 p.m. at the Company's Head Office, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis - TUNISIA

that of the multinational corporations, and how to identify and

• The changing balance of power between the developed and developing nations, the growth of cartels, the spread of nuclear capabilities and the likelihood that autarchy-national self-sufficiency-will replace free trade.

• The danger that the world has passed an inflection point, and has entered a period like the decline of the Roman Empire. with everything starting to come apart, including value systems.

Soames Cautions Britain Against Quitting the EEC

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters). Sir Christopher Soames, a vice-president of the European Economic Community Commission, said Friday that it was "damn cold outside" Europe and this was no time for Britain to leave the Common Market.

Sir Christopher, who is com-missioner in charge of external relations, said that for Britain, membership in the nine-nation Common Market is an essential condition for recovery from the country's economic difficulties.

As a result of the free-trad agreement which the European community had with other European countries, taken together with its own customs union, practically 50 per cent of Brit-ain's exports today are guar-anteed a future of duty-free access, Sir Christopher said.

Frankly, it's damn cold outside, and in our present parlous position, this is no time for Britain to consider leaving a Christmas club, let alone the Common Market," he said in a speech at the Royal Institute of Interna-tional Affairs.

Typhoid Fever Total In W. Germany at 210

STUTTGART, Nov. 3 (Ren-ters).—Pourteen more cases of typhoid fever were confirmed in southwest Germany during the weekend, bringing the total in the esent outbreak to 210, the Realth Ministry of Baden- Wurttemberg state announced today.

The outbreak is concentrated in Stuttgart and Heidelberg, where 156 persons are being kept in hospital isolation wings. Three victims have died



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KIRBY

I THINK I'LL

RUN FOR EMPEROR

Mutual Funds NEW YORK (AP)
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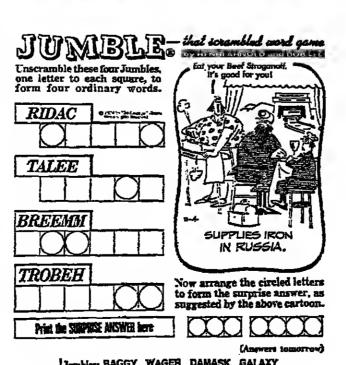




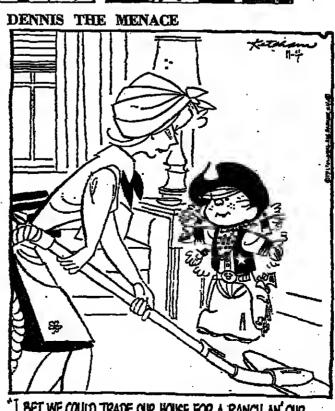
INSTANCE.

PARTY DRAGS TO A CLOSE.

BEING A LOUSY KING?



mbles: BAGGY WAGER DAMASK GALAXY Apprent Go back and forth telling jokes—"WAGS"



I BET WE COULD TRADE OUR HOUSE FOR A RANCH AN OUR WASHING MACHINE FOR A HORSE. "AN" THAT VACUUM CLEANER FOR A SADDLE

BOOKS

STOP CALLING ME "SIR"!

DOWN AT THE

DANCEHALL

HORE

WALKER

CERTAINLY

HAVE A WAY

OF TURNING

NOT IN FRONT OF THE SERVANTS A True Portrait of English Upstairs/ Downstairs Life By Frank Dawes. Taplinger. 160 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Ronald Blythe

THE "Servant Problem" preoccupied the British tea table from about 1870 to just before the last war, Everybody, from Punch to the church, chipped in with advice on how to solve it. Solve what? But to answer that was to take matters dangerously far. It meant coming clean about class ("our" class, not theirs).
And who among the employers
of the vast army of drudges of
the period could do that? Precious few. So the endless servant talk servant jokes servant rules etc., amounted to a kind of enigma about masters and mis-tresses themselves, and if there was an answer it was not one

they would care to hear. The truth of the matter was that there were ladies and gentle-men, and "ladies" and "gentlemen," and most people—incloding a lot of servants-knew the difference. Education, of course, hardly came into it. But domes-tics did. Of the two million people in service in 1891, including 170,000 boys and girls under 15, it would be fair to say that, as well as the endless work, the unmentionable role of the majority of these despised individuals was to promote the gentility of those who owned them. Hence

Frank Dawes has compiled most of the known facts of this recent social phenomenon and added to these the reminiscences of maids, cooks, butlers, grooms and so on, who began life on the understanding that, for their £12 to £30 per annum, they would give servility as well as service. For this was what was often desperately required. In the great houses the servants were servile to each other. In the aspiring

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

middle-class villa, with its p thetic snobbery, it was often much up to them as to their mi tress not to let the pretension show. In both good and bad se vice this army of domestics r mained controllable for as los as it was denied real wages ar the choice of other jobs, ar accepted the myth of Godo dained subordination propagat by its superiors.

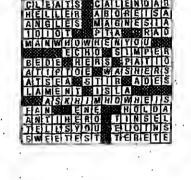
World War I broke this co trol. The interwar years, seethir with class hatred in Englan were able temporarily to reimpor it due to the penury of the time When at last it dawned on the average householder, whethe businessman or aristocrat, pa son or shopkeeper, that the se vant problem was no more, the "labor-saving" gadgetry was guitt ly installed. But many a middle aged person will tell you tha convenience is not luxury, Cor venience is central heating. Lin ury was when you rang and . woman climbed two flights c stairs to put another lump c coal on the fire.

Mr. Dawes tells all, or certain

more than ecough to make t

wonder how we could have dor such things to them or why, we had been they, we put v with it. Surely it should has been possible to cook a dinn. and make beds, or mind the children, without such rejection as an individual? And how d' family manage to live cheel by-jowl for years with servan who overheard half they sai were intimately aware of the beds, clothes and most person functions, and probably kni them far better than their rel tions, and yet still retaio to great barrier? Impossible now comprehend. There was cons. erable sneaking through the be: rier for sexual reasons, and mu preaching across it for Christireasons, and servants were oft caught up in family emotion. F every contact was made plaus and abnormal because of the svant doctrine. It is explained well as something once so p fectly understood and now obscure—and so nasty—can in this very readable history.

Ronald Blythe is the author "Akenfield," which has just be made into a film. to The Washington Post.



CHESS

By Robert Byra

MOSCOW, Oct. 30—Viktor Korchnoi, driving his position beyond its capacity to deliver, biundered in time pressure and collapsed in defeat in the 17th game of his final Candidates Match for the world championship with

Candidates Match for the world championship with Anatoly Karpov here in Tchaikowsky Hall tonight.

The 23-year-old Karpov, now holding a lead of three victories to none, is a shoo-in to take the series, which has seven games left.

For the first time in the match, Korchnoi tried I P-04.

match, Korchnoi tried I P-Q4, but as usual, he chose a way of avoiding the Nimzo-Indian Defense—3 P-KN3, putting the game into the quiet, positional channels of the Cotalea Opening Catalan Opening.

Bankrupt Strategy Karpov got himself into trouble by the time-wasting 10 . . . Q.R4, instead of the direct 10 . . . NxN; 11 QxN, B-B4. Korchnoi thus obtained B-B4. Korchnoi thus obtained a slight but clear opening advantage, marching his knights in with 13 N-N5 and 14 N-B5 and gaining the bishop pair by 15 NxB.

That advantage should have proven important, for the position was sufficiently open for the bishops to demonstrate their diagonal power. However, Kurchnoi followed.

However, Korchnoi followed a blind alley in exchanging his QB for a knight at move He optimistically expected too much from his occupa-tion of the seventh rank with

tion of the seventh rank with 21 R Q7, but Karpov had no trouble proving White's pres-sure illusory by his regroup-ing at moves 21-23. Although the position al-most began to look in Black's favor, Korchnoi, again reveal-ing himself stronger in de-

ing himself stronger in de-fense than on the attack, contained Karpov's initiative by his 28 R-Q3.

However, with time pressure and Karpov's lead in the match getting on his nerves, Korchnoi was unwill-

ing to accept the slight ad-White Korchnol 1 P-Q4 2 P-Q84 3 P-KN3 5 N-KB3 5 O-O 7 Q84 8 Q1BP 9 NxP 10 N-Q83 11 R-Q1 11 R-Q1 12 N-N3 13 N-N5 14 N-B5

Position after 30 ... N-K4

vantage he could have achieved by the simple 30 NxBch, PxB. While breaking up the Black kingside would not have been decisive, coupled with White's advantage of the long-ranging hishop against the knight on an opeo board, Korchnoi could have pressed on patiently.

instead, he rushed his at tack with 30 N-B5, running into Karpov's rebuffing pix 30 ... N-R4. Korchnot could not then escape with 31 BxF because 31 ... QxB; 32 NxQ, RxQ wins a piece. Nor was 31 R-QB3 available to him, for 31 ... P-N3; 32 B-N7 (32 N-K4 loses the exchange after 32 ... N-B6chc, 33 BxN, BxR R-K1 leaves two white pieces R-K1 leaves two white pieces dangling.

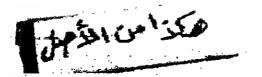
Straight for the Throat

Karpov, also with scant minotes to go, took the most direct route, smashing the white pawn position by 32 ... PxN; 33 PxN, QxP, avoiding the trap 35 ... RxB?; 36 R-Q8ch, winning the black queen, Karpov devoured another pawn with 35 ... QxP. When Karpov took aim at

Q-R8ch and 36 ... QxP.
When Karpov took aim at the white king position with 40 ... R-B4, Korchnoi was finished. After 42 ... P-N3, he had to resign in the face of 43 Q-K4 (otherwise 43 ... R-R4ch), Q-B8ch; 44 Q-N2 (44 K-N4, P-R4 mate), R-R4ch, 45 K-N4, Q-B4 mate.

CATALAN CATALAN
White
Korchnol
15 NxB
16 N-E3
17 Q-Qr4
18 B-84
19 QExN
20 Q-64
21 R-Q7
22 QR-Q1
23 Q-B2
24 R/1-Q3
25 P-QR3
26 P-QR4
27 RxR
28 R-Q3 **OPENING** White Korcinota 29 N-R4 30 N-R5 31 R-R8 32 P-RN 33 P-RN 35 E-R2 37 R-RQ 38 R-RB 40 R-R Karpov O-B2 N-Kinis P-Kinis P-Kinis P-Kinis O-R-P-Kinis C-Kinis P-Kinis P-Kini

هكذا من الأجهل



Aaron Sheds Atlanta to Don Milwaukee Uniform in 1975

By Joseph Durso

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (NYT).—American baseball ide some waves in the Far East today. Henry RI The sport's leading home-rim hitter, was ewers and he won a home-run contest against ewers and he won a nome-

Agron, who broke Ruth's record of 714 career me runs in April, won his power-hitting contest aring his Atlanta uniform before a sellout crowd 50,000 persons in Korakuen Stadium. Then he gived a telephone call from Bud Selig, president the Brewers, saying that a month of negotians bad just been completed and Aaron would d his career in the American League after 21 ars in the National

Vo mention was made of the 40-year-old outider's ambition to become the first black exective in baseball history, but, in an interview in the ikua Hotel here, Aaron alluded to his disappointnt with Atlanta by saying:

To get to be 3 millionaire, you've got to step people's toes. Disappointment I should have sected a long time ago. 1 had a good career in the Braves, now I'm only happy that some-

After Winning Home Run Contest in Far East before he even got the Milwaukee club. And I played with Crancall on the Braves in Milwaukee.

one would see fit to use me in more ways. We haven't talked about my becoming a general manager or anything other than playing baseball next season. But Bud Selig has been talking with my attorneys and I hope things will work out a lot better than in Atlanta.

This is the first time I've ever been traded.

If I was being traded to a city like Chicago or Philadelphia. I'd frown on it. But I'm going back to Milwankee, in the city where I started my career. I'm going back home."

For 2 Players

To acquire Asron and his salary of \$200,000 a year, the Brewers sent two players to Atlanta-Dave May, an outfielder and a minor league player who will be named later. In exchange, the Brewers returned baseball's home-run king to the city where he hit 398 of his 733 home runs from 1954 until the Braves left Milwaukee and moved to Atlanta 12 years later. This is a remarkable transaction in many

Bill Bartholomay, chairman of the board of the Braves, who changed managers in July without promoting Aaron to the job, said: "The Braves are happy to give Hank this opportunity to become a designated hitter with the Brewers. Needless to say, he is the greatest of the Braves players."
"When Bud Selig called me," Aaron said, "I was too sleepy to get all the details. But I have done nothing to encourage talk about becoming a general manager or anything like that, I didn't talk to the Braves or anybody. All I know is that I'm

We are delighted to get a player who is undoubt-edly the greatest of his generation. He can help

our club as a designated hitter and in other areas."

happy to be going back home. Ten going to spring training and see if 1 can still play. I'm going to try to help Milwaukee in the field, try to help win some games. I have to talk with Del Crandall [the manager], and if be thinks I can help by playing the outfield, or being a designated hitter, fine. He makes out the lineup.

in a city that was perhaps the greatest baseball town in the country. I happened to share in it, and I'm happy I can finish my career there.

"I'm sure a lot of things are involved other than my playing. I'm not even sure I can play next year—with new pitchers, new towns, a whole new ball game for me. But it's a tremendous challenge. It's not like going back to West Palm Beach for spring training. But I'm going to do the best I can.

"If I find I can't play baseball, I'm man enough to walk away from it. I always have. But I'm a baseball player, and 1 don't know of anything else

After Aaron's power match against Sadaharu Oh, both agreed that "it doesn't prove anything." Both were resolutely swinging for the fences. Each player was ellowed to hit 20 balls-five

in each of four "innings" agaainst bis own battingpractice pitcher—and Aaron. after a slow start, hit 10 out of the park while Oh reached the seats



In College Football

Irish Find Middies Difficult

Penn State 24, Maryland 17

At University Park, Pa., with

3ills Knock Off Patriots, 29-28

In NFL Activity

ohn Leypoldt kicked his third d goal of the game, a 47iod, and the Buffalo defense cked a last-minute field-goal empt by New England's John Ith today to give the Bills a 38 victory over the Patriots i sole possession of first place the AFC East.

eypoldt's winning kick came seconds into the final period, er the Bills had moved the I to the New England 22. The t salled straight through the

lew England, which lost its it game of the season two eks ago, 30-28 at Buffalo, reered an O.J. Simpson fumble the Patriot 25 with 4:35 reining. Quarterback Jim Piunt moved the Patriots to the Halo 29, where the driva Hed. Smith, who earlier had sed a 47-yard field goal, at-ipted one from the 46, but the k was blocked by Earl Edwards I linebacker Dave Washington, Vashington had given the Bills 16-21 lead 6:23 into the third iod when he intercepted a rth-down Plunkett pass at the

ly in the game. Odlers 27, Jets 22

it New York, Willie Rodgers ashed over from the one with 6 remaining to give Houston. 27-22 victory over New York at extended the Jets' losing rak to six games.

w England 28 and ran 72 yards

the right side to put the Bills the lead for the first time since

the Jets had taken a 22-20 on Bobby Howileld's 35d field goal with 3:57 to go. t Dan Pastorini threw a 50d pass to Ken Burrough to Jets' three and Rodgers plowover from the winning touchn two plays later.

he victory marked the first e in three years that the rs have won consecutive les and left them with a 3-5 k. The Jets fell to 1-7.

kip Butler's 46-yard field goal, longest of the year, in the old period gave Houston a 20-19 before Howfield, who missed extra points, put the Jets d with his 35-varder.

storini earlier threw a 29-! TO pass to rookie Billy ison and Zeke Moore had a and interception return for -ton's first score. Joe Namath touchdown passes of 20 yards azz Jackson and 43 vards to il Knight and Emerson er ran 112 yards for a

ight made a leaping catch, hing the ball away from e in mid-air and falling into nd zone to give the Jets a lead with 77 seconds left e balf.

Liens 19, Saints 14 Detroit, defensive corner-Levi Johnson returned a

ttfried Defeats bs for Crown French Tennis

IS, Nov. 3 (UPI) - Amer-Brian Gottfried beat his yman Eddie Dibbs, 6-3, 5-7, 0, today to win the French Tennis Championship and francs (\$9,000) in prize

fried, 22, had upset third-Raul Ramires of Mexico woond-seeded American Dibbs, 23. Dibbs knocked. tournament's No. 1 seed,

na's Guillermo Vilas, in uterfinals. final was closely fought minimum of errors during .t half of the match, but tired visibly and began

trouble holding his serve the third set. Gottfried hroke him to go ahead, in held service easily for et-to-one lead.

that, it was all Gottiried. ed through a love set to tourcament at the Pierre ertin fieldhouse here. a tenacious player with

isted backhand, went five sterday in his remifinal tgainst Chile's Jaime Filtitried, a more classic had a relatively easy t victory over Ashe led now moves up to 12th the International Tennis Prix rankings. He had ed 16th going into the

shanked field goal 78 yards for a touchdown and defensive back-field partner Lem Barney set up another with a 39-yard interception return to guide the Lions to a rain-soaked 19-14 victory over New Otleans.

Johnson's touchdown, which proved to be the game-winner, gave Detroit a 16-0 lead with more than 43 minutes remaining in the contest

The Saints had just driven from their own 33 to the Lions' 25 before Bill McClard was called in for a field-goal try. His kick barely made it over the heads of the interior linemen, with Johnson grabbing it in mid-air and racing down the right sidelines for the touchdown.

The Lions scored the only two times they had the ball in the first quarter, first on a 37-yard field goal by Errol Mann and next on a five-yard pass from Bill Munson to Ron Jessie

Vikings 17, Bears 0

At Chicago, Fran Tarkenton cashed in on two Chicago miscues for a pair of touchdown passes and a 17-0 victory to keep Minnesota three games shead in the Central Division of the National Pootball Conference.

The Vikings started off as if they were going to sinck their passing game, putting two tight ends into the linear and relying on the line smakes of Chuck Foreman and Dave Octorn press.
But about all that got them was a 23-yard first-quarter field goaf by Fred cor and atmnesora had to wait for the breaks and Tarkenton's scoring throws of 35 yards to Stu Voigi.

Both times, it was the Bears up their 27 points. who put the Vikings on the way to the Chicago goal line. First, a fake field-goal attempt, of 22 pass attempts. backfired when holder Norm Hodgins tried to run with the ball and was nailed on the

Then rookie Ken Grandberry fumbled a Gary Huff pass when Wally Hilgenberg tackled him and Jeff Siemon recovered on the Bears 25. Both errors led to touchdowns.

Redskins 17. Packers 6 At Green Bay, Washington— with quarterback Sonny Jurgen-sen ailing—used, a rock-hard defense and a pair of interceptions to down the Packers, 17-6. The interceptions, off Green Bay starter Jack Concennon, led to 10 Redskin points and belped

pull them from a 6-3 halftime deficit to their fifth victory in eight games. The victory put the Redskins in sole possession of second place in the NFC's Eastern Division. A short Packer punt set up the only points the Redskins scored offensively, giving the ball to Washington on the 50. Passes by Bill Kilmer, subbing for Jurgensen, quickly took the

22 yards coming on a toss to wide receiver Frank Grant midway through the third quarter. That gave Washington the lead and the final points came seven when linebacker Earold Mc-Clinton picked off a Concannon pass and ran 14 yards to the end

Cowboys 17, Cardinals 14 At Irving, Texas, Riren Herrera kicked a 20-yard field goal with four seconds remaining to give Dallas a 17-14 victory over previously undefeated St. Louis. St. Louis had won five of its seven victories in the final minute of play this year, but on this occasion the Cardinals committed two costly errors that allowed the Cowboys to keep their winning field-goal drive alive.

Playing without breakaway threat Terry Metcalf for most of the game, the Cardinals scored their touchdowns on Jim Hart's passes of 19 yards to tight-end Jackie Smith and 10 yards to Danker Mel Gray.

Dallas countered with two-yard touchdown runs by Robert Newhouse and Calvin Hill.

Dallas threatened to take the lead midway through the fourth quarter but had a 52-yard tonch-down pass called back on a holding penalty. That left it up to the final Dallas drive, which began on the Cardinal 29 with 4:52 left in the game.

That drive was kept alive by a 15-yard personal foul penalty against defensive back Ken Reaves for a forearm smash against Walt Garrison and a defensive holding penalty which gave Dallas a first down after facing a second-and-15 situation at midfleld.

Steelers 27, Eagles 0

At Pittsburgh, cornerback Mel Blount returned an interception 52 yards for a touchdown and the defense set up two other scores while the Steelers' offensive shredded the vaunted Philadelphia defense for a 27-0 victory

over the Eagles.
Until today, the Eagles had yielded only 86 points in seven games, the lowest in the National Football League. But the Steelers rushed for 238 yards and gained 146 yards in the air while piling

Terry Bradshaw, who played the entire game, completed 12 Blount, scoring his first touchdown on the interception in a five-year pro career, snagged John Reaves' pass on the Pittsburgh 48 in the third period, picked up a host of blockers and

sprinted along the sidelines for the Steelers' last touchdown. Tackle Joe Green recovered Tom Bailey's fumble in the secand period and returned the ball 11 wards to the Eagle 15 to set up the Steelers' second touchdown. Franco Harris bolted over from the five four plays later and Roy Gerela's conversion gave

Bengals 24, Colts 14 At Baltimore, Ken Anderson

the Steelers a 14-0 lead.

threw three touchdown passes, two to wide-receiver Isaac Curtis, to lead Cincinnati to a 24-14 victory over the Colts. The victory was a must in the Bengals' pursuit of Pittsburgh in

the AFC Central Division and gave head coach Paul Brown the 200th regular season victory of his career. The Bengals' final score, a

yard Anderson-to-Curtis pass, came with 1:35 left in the game and put Cincinnati safely beyond the reach of the threatening Colts, who trimmed a 17-0 Cincinnati lead at the half to a slim three points during the last two quarters.

The Colts, now 1-7, came back on their first series of downs in the third period to march 79 yards in 12 plays and score on Lydell Mitchell's five-yard run over tackle. The Colts pulled to within three

points in the fourth quarter on another Mitchell run from the



NAVAL BLOCKADE-John Sturges (dark jersey) of Navy blocks pass intended for Notre Dame's Pete Demmerle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).-

A year ago, the international Race of Champions seemed like

a good gimmick—putting severa

world-class drivers in identical

cars to determine the "best." It

has succeeded so well there are

now calls for the format to be

should be run somewhere over-

seas where there is a greater ap-

preciation of a driver's talents,"

says Jackie Stewart, the former

world champion, who is helping

a broadcasting company cover the

Emerson Pittipaldi, the current

world champion who leads the series, adds: "It's too much for

the States. It should be made

into a worldwide motor sports

for Americans seems questionable

and the success of the series in

places like Michigan, California

and Florida would seem to indi-

cate that at least three states ap-

preciate good driving.

The reaction of Stewart and

Fittipaldi, who both live in Switzerland, is not totally foreign.

There is an almost snobbish dis-

regard for American racing abroad, especially of the oval

type. The IROC series might do

Well to erase that image by mak-

ing fereign drivers aware that

there is more to driving an oval

course than "putting your foot

More Interesting

Stewart's idea would be to have

a couple of IROC races on Euro-

pean road courses. It might be

more interesting, however, if Eu-

ropeans were given an opportu-

nity to see the series, to have an

set up does not determine a

world champion," says Fittipaldi.

The series as it is presently

nothing," then retire from boxing.

oval race over there.

to the floor and turning left."

Whether IROC is "too good"

"At least two of the races

changed:

event "

ing in the balance, Notre Dame stratched and strambled back sterday to score two touchdowns in the final period and beat a spectacular Navy team, 14-6, at

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (NYT).

—With an offer of more than \$600,000 to appear in the Orange Bowl and one of more than \$500,-An even bigger kicking star for Navy was John Shunfflebeem, the Middles' senior punter. Taking only a little half-step before kick-000 from the Sugar Bowl hanging, this son of a retired Navy mander booted Notre Dame into trouble time and time again and averaged 48 yards on 11

Veterans Stadium. The Irish will not announce their own pick-of-bowl game until scouts representing five of the nation's important bowl games and unless they beat Pittsburgh two weeks hence, according to Edward (Moose) Krause, Notra watching, Penn State edged the University of Maryland, 24-17, Dame's director of athletics. But and was assured of a post-season Navy put a scare into Notre Dame and bowl representatives from the Orange and Sugar classics by leading, 6-0, until 4:56 of the fourth period.

It was Notre Dame's placekicker, Dave Reeve, who got the winning point by a successful conversion kick after Tom Clements threw a six-yard pass to Pete Demmerle for the Irish's first touchdown. But it was a pair of heroic Navy kickers who dominated the game for well over 45 minutes of action and nearly gave the Middles their second major upset of the season.

Navy beat Penn State, 7-6, in the second game of the season with the margin provided by Steve Dykes's extra point. That place-kicker provided all of Nevy's points yesterday with field goals of 48 yards (a Navy record) and

sports cars. And this year's

Chevrolet Camaros, supposedly equally prepared by Mark Dono-

black Camaro has won the first

three IROC races with Bobby

Unser on the oval course at

Michigan International Speedway

and with Fittipaldi and Bobby

Allison last weekend at River-

is set for Daytona Speedway's

high-banked oval on Feb. 14. If

schedules can be worked out, it

is to be hoped that the 1975-76

series will make at least one stop

and Al Geiberger and Brian (Bud-

turned on with a fine 61 in an inspired matching of talents to

finish at 192 for 54 boles. Jesse

Schlee, the semi-pro astrologer of

the golf tour, and Bobby Cole of

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 5, Detroit 1 (Murdoch, Eccale, Williams 2, Whitney Dionne), Chicago 4, Kansas City 3 (Boldirey, Pappin, Koroll 2; Patement, Lemieux,

St. Logis 9, Atlanta 0 (Hess, Collins,

St. Lodis 9, Atlantia 0 (Hess, Collins, Merrick, Onger 2, Planie 3, Collins). Philadelphia 3, Montreal 0 (Bladon, Dorahoefer, McLeigh).
New York Islanders 3, Bosion 2 (Harris 2, Nystrom: Esposito 2!, Suffalo 0, Toronto 3 (Luce, Martin, Guerremon), Famsay 2, Speucer; Sloughton, Hammarstrom, Elisi.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Winnipeg 18, Toronto 1 (Pord 2, Spring, Hull 3, Bordeleau 2, Asmund-son, Beaudin; Hickey).

Saturday's Games

New England 4, Quebec 2 (Carleton, Rarlander, Piczu, Caffrey; Parizeau, Gauduts) Edmonton 4, Cievelund 2 (Buchanan

Edmonion 4, Cievelund 3 (Buchanan Baird MacGregor; Ward, McDo-

The Sneads, J.C. and Sam,

The final of this year's series

side's road course.

seem to be unequal-the

The Nittany Lions had to go without their defensive captain, halfback Jim Bradley, who was out with a knee injury suffered register a 21-13 victory over Syralast week.

Bradley's replacement, 188pound Jeff Hite, proved to be the eutstanding performer in the first half. The speedy junior halfback came up with two touch-downs on intercepted tesses to help the Lions to a 21-14 half-time lead.

Ohio St. 49, Illinois 7

At Columbus, Woody Hayes achieved his 200th collegs foothall coaching victory and Ohio State's junior sensation Archie Griffin set a national rushing record, leading the top-ranked Buckeyes to a 49-7 Big-10 victory over Illinois.

Quarterback Cornelius Greene passed for two touchdowns and Auto Race Format Change Is Asked ran for another to engineer the triumph for Hayes, 61, who has coached 200 victories, 60 defeats and 8 ties in his 29 college sea-sons. Griffin had 144 yards rushing for the day, his 18th straight 100-plus regular-season performance, breaking the old college

> Alabama 35, Mississippi St. 0 At Tuscaloosa, Leroy Cook blocked a kick and Mike Dubose ran 56 yards with the ball to

trigger fourth-ranked Alabama to a 35-0 victory over Mississippi State Coupled with Auburn's 35-14 loss to Florida, the victory put the Crimson Tide in comm

for an unprecedented fourth Eastern Conference crown as the only team left without an SEC loss. Florida 25, Auburn 14

At Gainesville, running backs

Jimmy Dubose and Tony Green ebewed up Auburn's vaunted defense, giving the 11th-ranked Florida Gators a 25-14 upset victory over the previously unbeaten, fifth-ranked Tigers.

Oklahoma 28, Iowa St. 10

At Ames, Iowa, Joe Washington scored a touchdown and set another, leading second-rated Oklahoma over Iowa State, 28-10. in a Big-Eight Conference

Vanderbilt 38, Army 14 At West Point, Jamie O'Rourka ran for two first-half touchdowns and established a Vanderbilt career-rushing record, leading the Commodores over Army, 38-14.

Harvard 39, Penn 0 At Cambridge, Mass., Harvard struck for two quick touchdowns on an 80-yard drive and a 41yard punt return, stopped Penn's attack cold and routed the Quakers, 39-0, in a battle of Ivy League

unbeatens The victory, coupled with Yale's 14-9 triumph over Dartmouth left Harvard and Yale tied for the league with 4-0,

Yale 14, Dartmouth 9 At New Haven, balfbacks Rudy Green and Don Gesicki scored the first two times Yale got possession and the Bulldogs held off a late Dartmouth scoring threat to win, 14-9.

USC 15, California 15 At Los Angeles, Southern California quarterback Pat Haden sneaked over from one yard out in the third quarter, then hurled a two-point conversion pass to rally the sixth-ranked Trojans to a 15-15 tie with California in a Pacific-8 game.

Washington 31, UCLA 9 At Seattle, sophomore fullback Robin Earl rushed for 152 yards for a touchdown to lead Wash-

ington to a 31-9 victory over Michigan St. 28, Wisconsin 21 At Madison, Charley Baggett

2. Baird Ministeria, was a mough; Chiengo 4, Toronto 3 (Lidding) on. Harris. Redistrom, Walter; Neuomanstry, Simpson, Dillon).
Minnesota 0. Michigad 3 (Smith, Connelly, Eampson, Ruck, Morrison, Antonovich; Tardif. Speck, Lebland).
Houston 2. Phoenix 2 (Lund 2. Sherritt, G. Howe, Scholla, Larway, Hughes, Marty Howe; Reogan, Barlow). and Rich Baes sparked two second-half touchdown drives after a pair of Wisconsin fumbles, leading Michigan State to a 38-21 Grambling 34, Texas Southern 21 At Houston, freshman quarterback Doug Williams threw touchdown passes of 16 and 23 yards and handed off to a corps of backs for three more scores to lead Grambling to a 34-21 victory over Texas Southern,

Stanford 17, Oregon St. 13 At Stanford, the running of Ron Inge and Scott Laidlaw made up for Stanford's lack of passing power and the Cardinals beat

Oregon State, 17-13, to move into a tie with Southern California for the Pacific-8 lead. Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 13 At Syracuse, Elliott Walker's one-yard touchdown plunge with 4:36 to play helped Pittsburgh

Brigham Young 12, Air Force 10 At Air Force Academy, all-American hopeful Gary Sheide threw two touchdown passes and a hattling Brigham Young defense held off a fourth-period Air Force rally as the Cougars defeated the Falcons, 12-10.

College Results

EAST
Boston Coll. 28, West Virginia 3,
Srown 17, Princeton 13.
Colgate 42, Massochusetts 34.
Connecticut 9, Ruigers 7.
Cornell 24, Colimbia 0.
Delaware 49, Villanova 7,
Dickinson 21, W. Maryland 20,
Georgetown 1DC 25, Pordham 7.
Harvard 39, Penn 0.
Reput 80 35. Marshall 7.
Maine 31. Vermont 37.
New Hampshire 29, Rhode Island 14.
Note Dame 14. Navy 6
Penn 8t 24, Maryland 17.
Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 13.
Trinity (Coun.) 20, Coast Guard 16,
Vanderbilt 38, Army 14. Vanderbilt 38, Army 14. Yale 14. Dartmouth 9.

SOUTH Alahama 35. Mississippi St. 2. Clemson 21. Wake Forest 9. Duke 9. Georgia Tech 0. Fish 27. Knoxyille 13 Fish 27. Knoxyllie 13
Floridu 25. Anburn 14.
Eouston 21. Georgia 24.
Juckhonyllie St 80. Delta St. 12.
Kentucky 30. Tulane 7.
LSU 24. Mississippi 0.
Memphis St 42. Florida St. 14.
Mismi 14. VPI 7.
Morgan St. 20. North Carolina A&T 0.
North Carolina 24. Virginia 10.
North Carolina 24. Virginia 10.
North Carolina 24. Virginia 27.
Richmond 17. VMI 14.
Tennesseu St. 17. Chettanooga 0.
Tuiss 37. Louisville 7.
Tukegro Inst. 32. Florida A&M 6.
W. Kentucky 36 Morchead St. 0.

MIDWEST MIDWEST
Cincinnati 22, Templo 20.
Miami (Ohio) 31, W Michigan 2.
Michigan 21, Indiaua 7.
Michigan 8t. 28, Wisconsin 21.
Missouri 52, Kansas St. 15.
Northwestern 21, Minnesola 13.
Ohio St. 49, Illinois 7.
Okieboma 28, Iowa St. 10.
Purduc 28, Iowa St. 10.
Purduc 28, Iowa 14.
Ripon 35, Luke Porest 0.
Wichita St. 23, Drake 14.
SOUTHWEST

SOUTHWEST Baylor 21, TCU 7. Grambling 34, Texas Southern 21. Oblahoma St. 24 Kansas 13. Rice 21, Terms Tech 7. Terms 35, SMU 15, Terms &My 20, Arkaness 12,

Brigham Young 12, Air Forcs 12, Colorado St. 11, Wyoming 6, Montona St. 43, Montona 29 Nebraska 31, Colorado 15. Stanford 17. Oregon St. Utab St 17. Idaho 3. Washington 31. UCLA 8. Washington at 21, Oregon 10. Willemette 27. Pacific 14.

> NBA Results Friday's Games

Golden State 99. Senttle 88 (Barro 49. Johnson 14; Haywood 28. Brown 141. Portland 113, Buffulo 106 (Wicks 27. neh 29, Frice 17: Alleu 21. Restani 13), Detroit 103, New Orleans 93 (Money 2), Bing 18: Sarnett 17, Johnson 161. Boston 114. Philadelphia 98 (Bavlicek 23, Nelson 19: Cunningham, Carter 15, Boyd, Smith 14). Saturday'e Games

Golden Stale 39, Milwauker 90 (Barry E., G. Johnson 16; Thompson 24, Dandrigo 20) rigo 201 Washington 168, Phoenix 04 (Riordan Boston 128, Atlanta 125 (Westphal 27, Howlicek 23; Hudson 25, Brown 24). Houston 120. Kans City-Omaha 97 (Newlin 32, Tomjonovich 31; Wedman 19. Archbald 17).

Betroit 100, Philadelphia 94 (Rows 17, Lanier, Bing 16; Cunningham 24, Carter 20) Chicago 95. New York 95 (Walker 20, Adelman 18; Bibby 27. Mouroe 221.

> ABA Results Friday's Games

Denver 123, Memphis 112 (Simpsou 26, Greeu 25; Mount 31, Owens 25). Uteh 97, SanAnlonio 38 (Eaking 27, Malone 31; Gervin, Jones 18, Presman 17).
St. Louis 130, San Diega 106 (Lewis,
Barnes 28, Gerald 24; Johnson 33, Lamar 18).
Kenucky 125, Virginia 93 (Dampier 24. Cilmore 19; Higgins 20. Billingy 13; Indiana 99. New York 97 (McCinnis 25. Joyce 19; Erving 35. Kenon 20). Saturday's Games

Denver 138, St. Louis 106 (Simpson 21, Culvin, McFarland 13; Lowis 33, Barnes 15). Barnes 15). San Antoniu 189, Virginia 92 (Free-man 30, Earl. Nater 28; Olygins 23. vine 19). Memphi: 105. Indiana 104 (Mount 25,

George Foreman answers questions at airport in Paris.

Foreman Seeking Rematch

PARIS. Nov. 3 (UPI).—Former heavyweight boxing champlon George Foreman said today that he never thought be could lose to Muhammad Ali in their world title fight Wednesday and that he only gave 50 per cent of his potential. "I'm hoping with all my force that I will get to fight the

man again because I didn't do 50 per cent of what I'm capable of," Foreman said at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris. The 24-year-old Foreman made a three-hour stopover at the airport before taking off for the United States. The fight was held in Zaire

"All thought that he might lose," Foreman said. "I never thought I could lose."

Appearing later on a television sports show, be said: I think that in Kinshasa the hest athlete was beaten." "I am prepared to meet Ali again and for nothing," hs aid. "I know that I did not box him at my real value, and I'll have no rest until I meet him again. Then I'll retire."

He said he was feeling weak seven days before the fight. But Foreman said that he was in no way contesting the out-come of the fight. All won it with a knockout in the eighth round. Foreman said that he was ready to fight Ali again "for

All has said that he has no plans, but he disclosed that he was offered \$10 million to give Foreman a rematch or to meet former titleholder Joe Frazier.

Yancey, Sneed Are Leading 3d Round of PGA Team Golf

By John S. Radosta

dy) Allin.

South Africa.

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Nov. 3 (NYT).—Playing what they call "a game of total partnership in the most enjoyable kind of golf," Bert Yancey and Ed Sneed took a one-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the Professional Golfers Association team championship, shooting

By Michael Katz who baving won the world cham-pionship in grand prix racing, at a disadvantage in heavier

will not be the first to admit that

there just might be another way

There are some great inequities

in the series, however. Oval rac-

ing, no matter how important In-

dianapolis and Daytona may be

to Americans, is virtually un-known overseas. If the IROC se-

ries ever became a championship-

determining event, it would have

to stop going round and round

and make some more right turns

The idea of "equally prepared"

cars is not wholly satisfying,

either, Drivers of open-cockpit

machines, like those used at In-

to determine the title.

to be fair.

After 54 holes, their score was 189, or 27 under par for the Magnolis Course of the Walt Disney World. Right behind them were Joe Porter and Bob Zender, who shot 66 in what Zender described as "our worst round as a

team." Another stroke back, at 191, or 25 under par, was a cluster of three teams—Bobby Nichols and Gay Brewer, each of whom has won previous tournaments in this series with other partners; Hubert Green and B.R. McLendon.

Carlyle Snead, who is 33, shot nine hirdies, seven of them in sequence. And Sam Snead, at 62, showed the stuff that has a 9-under-par 63. made him one of the greats of the game with two picture-book birdies on Nos. 1 and 18. Tied with the Sneads were John

NHL Results Friday's Games Vancouver 7, Pittsburgh 4 (Lever 2, Gorld, Lalande 2, Ververgaert, Borde-leau; Schock, McDonald 2, Stackhouse). Detroit 4. California 4 (Redmond. Lochead, Grant, Hogadoam; Stewart, Eing 2. Huston).
Atlants 5, Toronto 2 (Lysiak, Ben-nett, Vall, McCreary, Manery; Stough-ton, Ferguson).

'The New Morality'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON Four hundred lic payroll, which may be bad, FBI agents, 535 congressmen and a passel of tax lawyers have been turned loose on Nelson Rockefeller. They are supposed to be finding out if he is fit to be vice-president of the United States, but that is prob-

ably nonsense. Just what it takes to fit a man for this office is not very clear. Until recently the job usually passed out in the dead of night to people whose main qualification was that nobody thought be president. It Baker



also helped if nobody outside the immediate family had ever heard of them. Nowadays, however, we have "the new morality" in politics. The only thing new about "the new morality" is the uneasy suspicion among politicians that the voters want to see e little of old morality practiced by politicians. Congress is out to practice it as hard as it can and, luckily for Congress, Rockefeller is there to practice it on.
Rockefeller is doubly unlucky.

Not only did he wander into town anticipating clouds of glory at the wrong moment, but he is also Rockefeller.

And who in America, if given the choice between having the cops dig up absolutely everything about a Rockefeller or absolutely everything about the chairman of the powerful Senate Small Bore Committee, would say: Never mind Rockefeller, give me the lowdown on the senator"? Five people named Rockefeller maybe.

At any rate, public curiosity about him has been strong enough to prevent anybody, who might have had the impulse, from pointing out that something is out of kilter when a man nominated for high office has to cope with more police than a Maila don.

Considering the number of investigators et work on Rocke-feller, the amount of julcy material brought to light has been disappointing. We know now that he throws around money as if it were going out of style, which isn't so dumb, considering

We know he uses money to keep people he likes on the pubalthough less pecunious public administrators, including presidents, have a hard time keeping good people in public service when business offers them six-

figure incomes. We know he has a passion to win elections and is not above treating his cononents to a taste of ax-job campaign literature. but this doesn't much expand our understanding of him. He has been running for years for president when not for governor -and anybody who doesn't know by this time that he is not George Washington hasn't been paying ettention.

The fact is that we have had the full-length portrait of Rocke feller, complete with warts, for several years past. It is more than ample for the purpose of deciding whether he can pass muster as a vice-president. Any tidbits the police supply probably aren't worth the salary they cost if the aim is to determine his fitness for an office remarkable only for its triviality.

There, of course, is the rub. Vice-presidents do, after all, become presidents. It happens regularly these days. And Congress is full of people who would happily see Rockefeller laid to rest in the vice-presidential mausoleum if they could only be sure he would never rise again.

These include Republicans who want to be president themselves. Democrats who would rather run against somebody else, and others of both parties whose sensibilities of ideologies have been offended over the years by

his politics. For these people, any tidbit the police can dig up might be pure political uranium, for in the fevered air of Washington after Watergate, the smallest trifle may trigger a holocaust of

personal reputations. So the police are turned loose in force, ostensibly to certify high moral tone in the government's most unimportant office It satisfies the public need to be deluded by the idea that political morality is being served, and it keeps the heat off Congress, and it might just possibly help all those who want Rockefeller destroyed once and for all.

Maybe it is unreasonable to be jittery about this. After all, we now have a President who was chosen by Grand Rapids, Mich. The time may be ripe for a vicepresident chosen by the federal

'Some stories, my property, have been stolen. Someone's

expropriated them. It's an illicit act. It's unfair.

Suppose you had a coat you liked and somebody went into

your closet and stole it. That's how I feel.'

J.D. Salinger Breaks His 20-Year Silence

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (NYT). Gooded by publication of unauthorized editions of his early, previously uncollected works, the reclusive author J. D. Salinger broke a public silence of more than 20 years last week, issuing a denunciation and revealing he is hard at work on writings that may never be published in his life-

Speaking by telephone from Cormish N.H., where he makes his home, the 55-yearold euthor, whose most recent published works, "Raise High the Roof Beam, Car-penters" and "Seymour, an Introduction," appeared in 1962, said:

"There is a marvelous peace in not publishing. It's peaceful. Still publishing is a terrible invasion of my privacy. I like to write. I love to write. But I write just for myself and my own pleasure."

For nearly half an hour after saying he intended to talk "only for a minute," author, who schieved literary fame and cultish devotion enhanced by his inaccessibility following publication of "The Catcher in the Rye" in 1951, spoke of his work, his obsession with privacy and his uncertain thoughts about publication. A request to interview him had been transmitted through Dorothy Olding, his New York agent.

The interview with Salinger, who was at times warm and charming, at times wary and skittish, is believed to be his first since 1953, when he granted one to a 16-year-old representative of the high school newspaper in Cornish.

Latest Invasion

What prompted Salinger to speak now on what he said was a cold, rainy, windswept night in Cornish was what he regards as the latest and most severe of all invasions of his private world; the publication of The Complete Uncollected Short Stories of J. D. Salinger, Vols. 1 and 2"

During the last two months, about 25,000 copies of these books, priced at \$3 to \$5 for each volume, have been sold-first here in San Francisco, New York and Chicago according to Salinger, his lawyers and book "They're selling like hot cakes," one dealer here observed. "Everybody wants

Salinger wrote the stories, including two about Holden Caulfield, the hero of his first and perhaps most famous work, "The Catcher in the Rye," between 1940 and 1943 for magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post, Colliers and Esquire.

The pieces, harbingers of his later writing, are about lonely young soldiers and boys who est egg yolks, girls with "lovely, awkward" smiles and children who never

Never Reissued

Never reissued, they were available to date only in large libraries and they remain, therefore, unknown to the general

The paperback books reportedly have been peddied in person to bookstores at a cost of about \$1.50 each since last April. The men who distribute the books all call themselves John Greenberg and say they come from Berkeley, Calif.

Since Salinger owns the copyright for the stories, to publish or sell them without his authorization violates the federal copyright laws, according to Neil Shaptro, bne

of the anthor's attorneys here.

A civil suit was filed in Salinger's name in federal district court here last month against John Greenberg and 17 major local bookstores, including Brentano's, for violation of the copyright laws. The author is seeking a minimum of \$250,000 in punitive damages and injunctive relief.

The stores have since been enjoined from further sales of the pirated books. However, they still face possible damage payments ranging from \$4,500 to \$90,000 for each book sold, Shapiro said. Further legal action is being planned against bookstores elsewhere, he said.

Identities Unknown

The mysterious publisher and his associates remain at large since no one knows their true identities.

One of the peddlers told Andreas Brown, manager of the Gotham Book Mart in New York City, that he and his associates didn't think Salinger would mind, "if we made the books attractive enough." Back in New Hampshire, in his farm-house in the rain, Salinger minds. "It's irritating. It's really very irritating," hesaid. "Im very upset about it."

Salinger continued: "Some stories, my property, have been stolen. Someone's expropriated them. It's an illicit act. It's unfair. Suppose you had a coat you liked and somebody went into your closet and stole it. That's how I feel."

"It's amazing some sort of law and order agency can't do something about this," he went on. "Why, if a dirty old mattress is stolen from your attic, they'll find it. But they're not even looking for this man."

Of the pirated works which, unlike his later stories, are full of awkward dialogue and sentences that are six lines long, he said: "I wrote them a long time ago, and never had any intention of publishing them. I wanted them to die a perfectly natural death.

"I'm not trying to hide the gancheries of my youth," he added, "I just don't think they're worthy of publishing."

Grew Tense

The conversation grew tense with this man, tall, dark and gaunt, who it is said will turn and walk away if someone approaches him on the street. He will even abandon friends, the stories go, if they discuss him with reporters. Did he expect to publish another work

soon? There was a long pause. "I don't really know how soon," he said. There was another pause and then he began to talk rapidly about how much he was writing, every day, long hours. He was

another book. And then, his voice slowing down, he spoke of the peace in not publishing. "I pay for this kind of attitude," he went

under contract to no one, he said for

on quickly. "I'm known as a strange, sloot kind of man. But all I'm doing is trying to protect myself and my work." "I just want all this to stop," he said.
"It's intrusive. I've survived a lot of things," he added. "And I'll probably

and then he said good-bye.

PERSONNEL WANTED

It was to be the end of the conversation. There was brief talk of New Hampshire Beatle, has requested a federal judge in New York to allow him

PEOPLE:

ardini.

13th century some of them emigrated to Ireland where they

anglicized their name to Fliz-gerald a literal translation since

both mean 'son of Gerald.' This

was the beginning of the famous

frish Fitzgerald family. The late President Kennedy had Tuscan

blood, he being a Fitzgerald on his mother's side."

one of the Gherardinis who stay-

ed in Italy became the father of a

daughter. He named her Lisa

and when she was about 24, she

posed for the Leonardo portrait.

Emperor Birchito and Empress

Nagako personally welcomed Bel-gium's King Bandoum and Queen

Fabiola to Tokyo and then held

a banquet for them Saturday. Officials said that it was the first

time that the Japanese couple had met foreign guests at the air-

port. The king and queen, who

are making their second visit to Jepan, had been in Indonesia prior to their stopover in Tokyo

for a private visit. They leave for

A 32-year-old man in St. Peters

burg. Fla. says that when it

comes to opening doors in his

business (selling insurance), he's

got the key. His name is Abe Lincoln. "My name has helped

me make money selling. It's the

greatest entrance there is," he

says. Lincoln won't tell how much he has earned. Let me

just say that I've made a lot.

I'm above average with a beautiful home and two cars." Lincoln

works for the Lincoln National

Co., besed in Fort Wayne. Ind.,

and is paid by checks drawn on

the Lincoln Liberty Bank in that

city. His boss in St. Petersburg

man named Booth. Larry

John Lennon, the former

to question immigration officials

home Monday.

As for the "Mona Lisa," in 1479,

The Gherardinis And the Kennedys



"Mona Lisa" Kennedy connectu

in connection with his che that he was the victim o political vendetta led by J Mitchell, the former attor general. The judge reserved d sion on the request after hear the argument that Mitchell, 1 on trial for the Watergate co up, sought to have the singer ported efter Lennon began a porting Democrats in the p ections. The government, wh has obtained an order for Leni to leave, contended in court to allowing Lennon to examine co fidential Immigration and turalization Department pap would set a precedent.

Meanwhile, Lennon was qued in a London newspaper t the Beatles have been offered million for a full reunion, could get about \$2 million just myself," he was quoted as say

Frank Serpico, the form policeman who crusaded aga corruption in the New York Police Department and th sought anonymity in Europe was the subject of a best a and a movie), has returned New York to campaign for Isey Clark. Clark, e former attorney general, is the D cratic candidate running ag incumbent Sen. Jacob Javits N.Y. Serpico has returned Europe once before-to : Clark's name in nominatiothe state Democratic conver last June. "I had told Cla wasn't coming back," Se said. But he had learned Clark was trailing in the and felt he had to return. ple are too complacent," Se

-SAMUEL JUSTI

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